

RIVERSIDE  
RADIO

WRVR

106.7 FM

490 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK NEW YORK 10027 RIVERSIDE 9-5400

JACK D. SUMMERFIELD  
GENERAL MANAGER

August 16, 1963

Mr. Andries J. Pot  
Head Relay Service  
Radio Nederland  
Wereldomroep, Holland

Dear Mr. Pot:

I have your letter of August 12, 1963, and have also read your letter of July 10th to Mr. Summerfield.

Mr. Summerfield and I have discussed the whole situation and I have also talked with William Harley, president of the NAEB.

WRVR would like to receive the European Review on Fridays between 5 and 6 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time (9 and 10 G.M.YT.) We will record it, use it for broadcast, and immediately Air Mail it to Mr. Underwood in Urbana, Illinois, who will then distribute it to the NAEB Radio Network.

Concerning the new program mentioned in your letter of August 2 to Mr. Summerfield, WRVR is definitely interested in receiving and broadcasting this program on a regular basis and I would like to strongly encourage you to make it available. Tuesdays, between 5 and 6 P.M. (9 and 10 G.M.T) is the time we would prefer to receive it. As far as NAEB distribution is concerned, this is a matter which you should discuss with Mr. Underwood as soon as possible to determine if and when it can be included on the NAEB Radio Network schedule.

As I mentioned in my letter of July 25th, WRVR unfortunately does not have funds available to help with the cable costs. Mr. Harley asked that you let him know the costs so that the NAEB can consider what, if any, token assistance might be forthcoming. Mr. Harley did, however, stress that the NAEB does not have funds available, but he certainly appears to be willing to discuss this with you directly.

Mr. Andries J. Pot - Page 2.

WVRV is quite pleased with the possibilities offered by the direct link with Radio Nederland and we are looking forward to adding these programs to our schedule.

Sincerely,

Harold W. Roeth  
Program Manager

HWR:sjb

cc: J.D. Summerfield  
✓ William Harley (NAEB-  
Washington, D.C)  
Robert Underwood (NAEB-  
Urbana, Illinois)

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

AUG 21 1963

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, 16/8/1963

P.O. Box 222  
Hilversum,  
The Netherlands



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 61 x  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM  
JP/EB

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 6, D.C.  
U.S.A.

Dear Bill,

It was so nice to have you here in Holland.  
My wife and I do hope you and your family survived the  
"poffertjes" and that your European trip was a pleasant  
experience to all of you.

As you will have heard, we made two test  
transmissions of European Review by cable. In the opinion  
of WRVR the technical quality is "quite acceptable" for  
rebroadcasting. Consequently WRVR likes to use the program  
and is willing to send a copy (or the mastertape) to  
Bob Underwood for multiplication.

With regard to objections carrying a program  
twice a week under the same title and with identical  
contents, I made some suggestions in a letter to Bob.  
Enclosed you will find a copy of this letter. Please let  
your thoughts go over my ideas.

Concerning the extra costs as a result of  
transmitting European Review by cable, we have calculated  
that this involves the sum of \$4000 per year. I know that  
the budgetary position of the educational stations - in  
particular radio stations - is not too rosy. So I leave  
it "à votre discrétion" what sum NAEB can afford to  
contribute.

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

AUG 19 1963

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

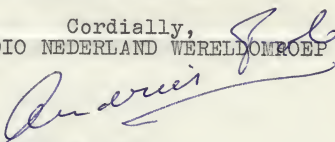
Mr. William G. Harley, Washington 6, U.S.A.

VERVOLGLEVEL 1

As I have told you in Hilversum, it is important for us that NAEB pays part of the costs, no matter how small the amount may be. If we have to defend the extra costs involved by cable transmission, it is rather the symbolic value that counts than the financial one.

Looking forward to your answer,

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP



Andries J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

Enclosed letter Underwood.



15/8/1963

JP/EB

Mr. R. Underwood  
Network Manager  
National Association of  
Educational Broadcasters  
Gregory Hall  
U r b a n a, Ill.  
U.S.A.

Dear Bob,

It seems to WRVR and to me, that the cable transmissions of European Review have been successful. Moreover WRVR is willing to supply your office with a copy (or the mastertape) of the program.

It looks to me that this is the appropriate procedure to guarantee NAEB stations a European Review without interferences and to gain time in distributing the program, with the result that the station will receive European Review when it still is fresh.

With regard to your remarks that it will be difficult to "sell" a program twice a week under the same title and with identical characteristics, I like to make these suggestions as I did to Jack Summerfield.

1. The Tuesday program remains unchanged in title and characteristics.
2. The Friday European Review will be replaced by "Life in the Old World". This will be a 14 minutes program dealing with 3 items.  
The basic set-up is

- a. A profile of an European politician, statesman or economist, who is "in the European news". If possible illustrated with his voice.
- b. Consequences of a political development in Europe for a specific group of citizens in a particular country.
- c. Miscellaneous.

To give you an example of a program, which could have been broadcasted on Friday August 2:

- a. Profile of Holland's prime minister Dr. van Marijnen. Announcer gives the information on the difficulties preceeding the composition of a new government.
- b. The life of Spanish mineworkers during the Asturian mine strike. Announcer tells why the strikes were not suppressed by the Franco government, although it has the power to do so.
- c. The growing popularity of chicken meat, which - ten years ago - was considered luxury, and the change in chicken breeding in Europe, which caused this popularity. Announcer tells of Mr. Herter's attempts to keep the Common Market open for American chickens and of the attempts of the European chicken breeders to keep the Americans out.

You see it all boils down to the idea that the factual reports on the news are given by the announcer and that the correspondent elaborates on a particular aspect. I am very anxious to hear your opinion on this idea.

I have sent a copy of this letter to Bill Harley and I have asked him too giving his comment on my suggestions. That I write you so late is because there has been some delay between the cabletests and the reactions. WRVR did send the tapes by airmail but its accompanying letter by sea.

It is therefore that I imagine some speed might be necessary, because probably some stations change their programschedule on September or October 1.

What Radio Nederland is concerned, we can start the cable transmission any day.

Mr. R. Underwood, Urbana, U.S.A.

2

As I have informed you earlier, we will continue to keep European Review/Life in the Old World in the air for those stations which prefer timeliness to programs without interferences.

Looking forward to your answer and hoping you had nice vacation,

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

Andries J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, 17-9-1963



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 51 x  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

JP/EB

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 6, D.C.

U.S.A.

✓  
Dear Bill,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the letter  
I forwarded to Mr. Roeth of WRVR.

I assume there are no obstacles left, which  
could prevent the cable transmissions.

We will continue to broadcast the programs  
on short wave at the usual hour for those stations  
which prefer timeliness to lack of interferences.

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Andries J. Pot', written over a horizontal line.

Andries J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

Enclosure

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

SEP 23 1963

AM PM  
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

1



17-9-1963

JP/EB

Mr. Harold W. Roeth  
Program Manager  
Riverside Radio WRVR  
490 Riverside Drive  
New York, N.Y.  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Roeth,

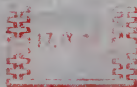
With regard to the affirmative comments of Mr. Underwood in his letter of September 11 (of which Mr. Summerfield has received a copy) I can inform you that we are ready to start the cable transmission on Tuesday October 1, bringing you "European Review". On Friday we will transmit the program which was originally titled "Life in the Old World" but has been rebaptized "Transatlantic Profile". The change in title was made after discussions with Ed Burrows, during his stay in The Netherlands. Ed feared that the title "Life in the Old World" could lead to the misunderstanding that the program deals with historical items. We thought he had a good point there and we gladly accepted his suggestion: "Transatlantic Profile". We will broadcast both programs to you at 9.15 p.m. GMT.

Sincerely yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

Andries J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

c.c. Mr. Harley  
Mr. Underwood  
Mr. Burrows

PAR AVION  
BY AIR MAIL  
VIA AEREA



Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington 6, D.C.

U.S.A.

APR 16 1963

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

Washington March 14 '63

Dear Mr. Harley

I want to thank you and your wife again for the wonderful evening I had last Friday. I enjoyed it immensely. The only thing I hope is, that my wife and I will have the chance to return some of the hospitality you have shown.

I also want to ask you a favor. In my hotel in Washington (Brighton Hotel, California Street) I left an envelope with printed matter addressed to my wife. Would it be possible that somebody of your office takes care of the mailing. Back in Holland I will refund the money involved. The contents of the envelope are of great value to me for drafting my report.

Hoping that I do not cause you too much trouble and looking forward to see you and your wife in Holland

p.s. The hotel knows everything about it.

Sincerely Yours  
Andries J. Pot

June 18, 1963  
(Dictated 6/10/63)

Mr. Andreis J. Pot  
Head Relay Service  
Radio Netherland  
Witte Kruislaan 55  
Hilversum  
The Netherlands

Dear Andreis:

On the eve of our departure, I am sending you this note to let you know that the Harleys will be in The Netherlands shortly.

We will be in Amsterdam at the Hotel Amstel from June 23rd to June 26th, in case you care to get in touch with us.

I would enjoy seeing you again, of course, but please do not let our visit interfere in any way with any plans or schedules you might have that would conflict with our getting together.

Cordially yours,

William G. Harlow



June 18, 1963  
(Dictated 6/10/63)

Mr. John W. Acda  
Head, Central Programme Service  
RadioNederland Wereldomroep  
Witte Kruislaan 55  
Hilversum  
The Netherlands

Dear John:

On the eve of our departure, I am sending you this note to let you know that the Harleys will be in The Netherlands shortly.

We will be in Amsterdam at the Hotel Amstel from June 23rd to June 26th, in case you care to get in touch with us.

I would enjoy seeing you again, of course, but please do not let our visit interfere in any way with any plans or schedules you might have that would conflict with our getting together.

Cordially,

William G. Harley

June 4th, 1962

Mr. E.G.Burrows  
Director for Radio Station WUOM  
University of Michigan  
A n n A r b o r  
Michigan U.S.A.

JV/EF

VERZONDEN

-5 jun.1962

Dear Mr.Burrows,

From a reaction by Mr. Harley to our "European Review" feature it appears that the quality of reception is not satisfactory. It goes without saying that we, on our part, want to do all in our power to improve matters, but we shall need your help. It is very difficult from this end to judge the nature of the trouble. Does it hinge on poor propagation conditions, which alas are all too frequent on the North American beams, or has it to do with interference from other stations?

I think we shall have to make a concerted effort to do away with the difficulties, and there are three things which come to mind. First I would like to suggest that we establish contact once every two weeks by means of tape-recordings of the programme, made at your end and containing flashes of about 2'00" (speed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches/sec) taken from the various frequencies used for transmitting "European Review". Playing back these tapes would give us a clear insight into the nature of the trouble. Moreover, the tape can be used to let us know how many stand-by programmes you still have available.

Secondly, complaints about the reception quality of the individual frequencies might be best met by your employing a frequency meter. The BC221 is a handy instrument, and it would make it possible for you to localize free frequencies in the shortwave bands. You could then notify us of any free channels in the bands, on which frequencies are being disturbed. We ourselves are able, by means of our variable frequency oscillators, to cover practically all the frequencies used on the shortwave broadcasting bands. The current limiting factors will shortly be done away with. Does your equipment include a suitable frequency meter?


Mr. E.G.Burrows, Ann Arbor, Mich. U.S.A.-4 June 1962

Thirdly, we may be able to put on an additional transmission around 0330 GMT, though at that time propagation is limited to the 6 mc/s band. As you will see from the enclosed transmission schedule we are otherwise restricted in our possibilities of transmitting "European Review".

We should appreciate having your comments on the suggestions made above, and would also be grateful for information on your equipment. We should like to know what antennas you are using, and what type of receiver, etc. We hope then to be able to judge whether it might be possible to co-operate in effecting any improvements which may be necessary, and which would be to our mutual benefit.

Looking forward to your reply, and thanking you in advance for your kind co-operation, we remain, with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

  
E. van Eldik  
Dept. Director of  
Engineering Department

Enclosure.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

June 4 1962

Mr. J.W. Acda  
Head Central Programme Svc.  
Radio Nederland  
Hilversum.

Dear Mr. Acda,

Many thanks for your communications noting the frequencies and changes in the past several months. My lack of writing has, I hope, indicated to you that we are continuing to receive a good signal and that programs have been going out regularly to the member stations of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. There are at present 45 stations carrying European Review and there is hope that more will soon join. The interest in hearing news from abroad by commentators in the various countries seems to be getting stronger here in the United States. The European Review on the European Common Market was especially good and your comments on the stock market plunge were especially timely. I might add, too, that Radio Nederland's news from Spain and Portugal and even Italy is good. We have little of this sort of thing in this country from those three Southern European nations.

In addition to the network coverage given to European Review we have had a request from a commercial-classical music station in Detroit to record the program and use it on their station. We gave permission stating that they must give all credits to Radio Nederland for origination and to NAEB, for whom the program is especially prepared. The reason permission was asked is that WQSR-FM Detroit is in our listening area. I am of the opinion that a good many other radio stations in this country have also discovered the program but since they are out of range of some NAEB stations, they have gone ahead and used the program via their own tape recording. I am sure that this doesn't bother Radio Nederland: the more coverage the better!

We find that the afternoon broadcasts are the better of the two as far as reception goes. We have not had much success with the 11950 frequency at 1530 GMT. The best is 15445 both AM and PM EST.

Your regular transmission directed to North America at 2130 GMT is and has been excellent for some time and the 0130 GMT is now improving.

Many thanks

Sincerely

Frederic M. Hindley Jr.



*Leonard H. Marks*

317 CAFRITZ BUILDING

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

June 15, 1962

Dear George

I have your letter of June 13, 1962.

I was delighted to learn that you will be able to come to Washington and I have secured a reservation for you at the Mayflower Hotel for Monday, October 22. They will confirm the reservation directly to you.

It occurs to me that it would be desirable to determine whether the entire EBU delegation can visit Washington for at least one day. If these plans can be made, I am very hopeful that I can (a) secure an audience with President Kennedy; (b) arrange for a luncheon to be given by the broadcast industry; or a luncheon sponsored by the Federal Communications Commission Bar Association, of which I was formerly president, at which you and Mr. Rydebeck can speak. This luncheon would be attended by lawyers practicing in the field of communication and government officials concerned with the various aspects in the regulatory field.

Will you please give these matters some thought and discuss them with Mr. Rydebeck.

I will be leaving Washington on July 1 for a six-weeks trip to Japan. In the event it is not possible for you to secure an answer before I leave, I have instructed my office to forward the mail to me.

It is with deep regret that I missed the assembly meeting in Brussels, but do look forward to attending

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JUN 18 1962

AM PM  
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

1

- 2 -

the next one. As always, my best regards.

Sincerely

Leonard H. Marks

Dr. G. Straschnov  
1 rue de Varembe  
Geneva, Switzerland

P. S. Incidentally, if none of the formal plans outlined above materialize, we do intend to have you as a dinner guest on the evening of October 22, and invite some friends whom I know you would be interested to meet.

March 22, 1962

Mr. John W. Acda  
Head, Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
Witte Kruislaan 55  
Hilversum, Nederland

Dear John:

Some time ago you wrote me with respect to what arrangements might be made for having commercial stations acquire copies of the news programs which are waved to us for recording and duplication.

Neither WZIP nor WVBR-FM are members of our Association, but we have recently set up a procedure to permit commercial stations to become sustaining members of the NAEB Tape Network for a modest fee. Under such arrangements, they would be able to acquire programs which are distributed to our regular affiliates and would thus be eligible to receive the transmissions which we make available from Radio Nederland. The only possible conflict that could arise would be if a commercial station wished to carry our programs in an area already served by the NAEB station. In such case, the NAEB station would have first refusal of the program.

Yesterday I had a visit from Mr. Jan Broeksz who spent some time in the office talking about educational television developments in the United States. When are you coming over, I have a lot of hospitality to reciprocate.

Cordially yours,

William G. Harley

WGH/vr

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, February 27, 1962



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 514  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
DuPont Circle Office Building  
1346, Connecticut Avenue N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.  
U.S.A.

Dear Bill,

Although you did not hear from me for some time that does not mean that our interest in the relay-program is diminishing. There is a regular contact with the people in Ann Arbor, especially Mr. Burrows and things are coming off beautifully. No need to bother you, as far as that aspect is concerned.

The reason I write you (apart from expressing the hope that all is well with you) is that we got some letters from U.S. radio stations asking whether there is a possibility to monitor our transmissions and use material in their broadcasts. As they seem to be most interested in our news programs, we thought it only fair to ask your opinion (an interest which seems to us not wholly unconnected to our relay-programs, though they do not mention them directly).

The stations concerned are WZIP - Radio, 458 Wood Avenue, Cincinnati 20, Ohio (the letter is signed by Robert V. Merryman, News and Special Events) and WVBR-FM in Ithaca, N.Y. (this letter is signed by Mrs. or Miss Althea May, Ass. News Director). WVBR-FM seems to be the station of Cornell University.

If these stations are connected with NAEB there is of course no difficulty at all. If not, we would like you to state your honest opinion on what could be our attitude towards stations not affiliated to NAEB.

In principle we would gladly help any station asking for facilities. On the other hand we would like the advice of our friends "of the first hour".

Please let me know what you think about it.

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

  
John W. Acda

Head Central Programme Service

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

MAR 1 1962

AM  
78 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM



RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM. November 29th, 1962



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 51 x  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington, 6 D.C.  
U.S.A.

JP/TB

Dear Mr. Harley,

It seems to me that you are reading my thoughts. The day your letter arrived I was writing a letter to inform you that I was going to send you my draft itinerary and that I was hoping for comment or suggestions. It is, however, beyond any doubt that Washington and Ann Arbor will figure on my travel schedule.

Meanwhile Mr. Burrows wrote me, that he was taking care of the multiplication and the distribution of the questionnaires.

I can assure you that I am most grateful for this fine cooperation.

Sincerely yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to A.J. Pot, the Head Relay Service.

A.J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

DEC 3 1962

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

November 23, 1962

Mr. A. J. Pot  
Head Relay Service  
Radio Nederland  

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Witte Kruislaan 55  
Hilversum, Netherlands

Dear Mr. Pot:

Thank you for sending me copy of the letter to Mr. Burrows; it is perfectly appropriate for you to communicate directly with him, since he is the person most directly concerned with supervising our end of the European Review distribution.

Since he is closer to the situation, I will let him make the decision on the most appropriate way to conduct the questionnaire.

We are delighted to learn that you are coming to the United States in February and want to do everything we can to make it a pleasant and rewarding visit. May I suggest that when you have your tentative itinerary lined up you send us a copy so that we may react and possibly make suggestions on the basis of our more intimate knowledge of situations here.

I trust that you plan to include Washington in your list of places to visit so I can look forward to receiving you.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Harley

WGH:pw

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, 19/11/1962



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 51 x  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington, 6 D.C.  
U.S.A.

JP/TB

Dear Mr. Harley,

Enclosed you will find the copy of a letter  
I sent to Mr. Burrows.

Actually I was not quite sure to whom I had  
to direct a letter of this kind.

I do hope that I did not make a mistake by  
mailing it to Ann Arbor. If so, please accept my  
apologies.

Sincerely yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'A.J. Pot', with a stylized flourish underneath.

A.J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

Enclosed: one letter to Mr. Burrows

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

NOV 21 1962

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

6

copy to Mr. Harley

November 15th, 1962

Mr. E.G. Burrows  
Director for Radio Station  
WUOM  
University of Michigan  
A n n A r b o r  
Michigan U.S.A.

JP/TB

Dear Mr. Burrows,

This is to inform you that I shall be leaving the Netherlands in the second half of February for a two month visit to the United States. Needless to say, I am looking forward to come back to the United States, where I have so many good friends and where I hope to make new friends among the N.A.E.B. associates.

In order to ensure that my trip will be as effective as possible - to visit all N.A.E.B. stations is out of the question, since this would cost me approximately four months - I would like to suggest the following procedure.

Enclosed in this letter is a draft questionnaire, which I want to submit to the N.A.E.B. stations. Their answers will serve as a good basis for drafting my itinerary. Moreover the data will be of great help when I have to prepare my contribution for Radio Nederland's Annual Report 1962.

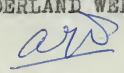
Two practical ways of submitting the questionnaire come to mind: either I could mail direct to the N.A.E.B. stations, or send you the necessary number of copies for distribution.

Since I am leaving at a comparatively short notice, I assume, that if no reply from you has arrived before December 15th, you agree to it, that I send the questionnaires directly to the N.A.E.B. stations.

I sincerely hope that you can agree to this procedure.

Looking forward to your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

  
A.J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

Enclosed: 1 draft questionnaire



# DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE

Station .....

Location .....

Managing Director .....

(Please delete answers which do not apply)

1. Do you broadcast Radio Nederland's special transmission to N.A.E.B. stations, European Review?      Yes      No

2. If not, for what reason?

Contents unsatisfactory	Audience not interested	Too tight program scheduling
-------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------------

Other reasons .....

3. In what way is European Review delivered to you?

By direct transmission from Radio Nederland By direct transmission  
from Ann Arbor

By line connection                      On tape

4. In case of direct transmission from Radio Nederland what is the average reception quality?

Excellent	Good	Adequate	Moderate	Poor
-----------	------	----------	----------	------

5. If you do not have a short wave receiver at your disposal, are you planning to install one?      Yes      No

6. How many times a week do you broadcast European Review?

Once                  Twice

7. On which days do you broadcast European Review?

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
-----	-----	------	-----	-------	-----	-----

8. Does your University publish a newspaper or magazine? Yes No

If so will you please give us the name and address of the editor?

Name .....

Address .....

9. We welcome any comments and suggestions which will help us to make an even better job of European Review.

(Use other side of sheet)

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, 8/10/1962



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 029 50 - 1 61 51 \*  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADP. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
1346 Connecticut Avenue  
Washington, 6 D.C.  
U.S.A.

JP/TB

Dear Mr. Harley,

As you have been informed by Mr. Acda, I have taken over the reins of European Review.

It is a most pleasant coincidence, that the first letter I write you in my new capacity, is a letter in which I want to express our gratitude for the certificate you sent us.

I can assure you that it will have a place of honor in my room and that it will stimulate and inspire me to make European Review a continuing success.

In my first letter, I also want to ask you a favor. I would greatly appreciate receiving some information material on the N.A.E.B. and its members. The reason I ask for this is, that it will not be before 1963, that I will have the opportunity to visit your country and of course you and the member stations. In the meantime I want to gather as much information as possible, so I will be able to get a better understanding of your organisation.

Hoping that I do not cause you too much trouble, I have the honor to be

Yours sincerely,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

A.J. Pot  
Head Relay Service

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

OCT 12 1962

AM 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 PM

*This is Burrows' response on mailing to station*

University of Michigan • Ann Arbor, Michigan

E. G. BURROWS, Associate Director - Radio, and Manager, WUOM

WUOM

ANN ARBOR 91.7 M.C.

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

December 18 1961

AM PM  
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

Mr. Harold Hill,  
NAEB  
1436 Conn. Ave. NW  
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Harold:

I have had our engineers check over the Acda letter advising on the best equipment and methods to receive Radio Nederland broadcasts. According to them the information is good and accurate and they see no reason why such a note should not be distributed. There are, of course, alternatives to the equipment and methods recommended. For instance, we have a better receiver than the one they recommend, but our receiving antenna, for reasons of space, building location, etc. cannot duplicate what they suggest.

At the moment, Radio Nederland is transmitting four times a week to us. The same program is transmitted on Tuesdays at 10:30 AM (EST) and again at 2:15 PM (EST). ~~The~~ Another report is transmitted at 10:30 AM Friday and again at 2:15. Presently we are able to receive the morning broadcasts but the afternoon ones are almost inaudible. The reasons for this we don't know nor how long the situation will last. Acda seems sufficiently cooperative to change times and frequencies for us when and if transmissions fail over a short period of time. In addition we are getting standby programs on tape.

Thank you for sending the information on the disputed clause in FCC regulations. I find the phraseology still very vague and puzzling. I doubt very much that educational stations are paying attention to it, but it certainly bothers us. It would seem to me that any series produced under a grant or any program, like "European Review" from Acda, which we in turn supply to NAEB, is not specifically being provided to us alone through the auspices of another organization. A comparison of what the regulations are for commercial stations with those for educational stations would seem to indicate that the FCC had something very specific in mind, but I don't still see what. One of these days perhaps we can explore it more fully. In the meantime we will keep our fingers crossed.

Cordially,

  
E.G. Burrows



*ES*

January 8, 1962

Mr. John W. Acda  
Head, Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
~~Post-Gravelandseweg 76~~  
Hilversum, Nederland

Dear John:

We are all captives of technology!

My newest pride and joy is a tiny tape recorder which I take about with me on my travels, dictating as I go. On my way to Samoa (where NAEB did a feasibility study of TV for schools) I had a couple of hours to wait in the Los Angeles Airport and proceeded to dictate some letters, including a long and brilliant one to you, sir.

I promptly mailed the carton back to the office and assumed that this scintillating epistle had long ago reached you. Upon returning to the office, however, I discovered to my dismay that the secretary was unable to get the contents of my letter to you off of the tape. Evidently the batteries were low and the machine was running so slowly that my words were lost in the mud.

Hence, I am starting over again and will attempt to reconstruct what I said earlier.

Our engineers have checked over your letter advising on the best equipment and methods to receive the Radio Nederland broadcasts and feel that the information should be useful. Accordingly, we are distributing copies to all the stations attempting to make the short-wave pickup.

Michigan is obtaining pretty good reception in the morning but having difficulty with the afternoon transmissions. At any rate, we will continue to experiment and persevere because we very much want this experiment to work out and are determined to do our utmost to that end.



You will be gratified, I know, to learn that I told your story about the war hero who learned to speak English by short wave at our national convention banquet and that it was received with tremendous enthusiasm. People were rolling in the aisles, helpless with laughter. Governor LeRoy Collins, who is President of the National Association of Broadcasters (our commercial counterpart) tells me that he has been using the same story on his banquet circuit and that it is everywhere appreciated among the broadcasting fraternity. So you can see how far your influence has extended.

I remember my visit to The Netherlands with the greatest of pleasure and frequently recall the pleasant hours spent with you and your associates. Please give my regards to all of them, especially Mr. Tjijmstra.

With warm personal regards,

Cordially,

William G. Harley

WGH:ckn

P.S. On checking back to your letter of December 5, I see that you propose to distribute the leaflet. Unless I hear otherwise, I will assume that you will do so.

October 2, 1961

Mr. J. W. Acda  
Head, Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
'S-Gravelandseweg 76  
Hilversum, Nederland

Dear Mr. Acda:

Thank you for your kind letter giving me the details of my travel arrangements which are most satisfactory.

I have contacted the local KLM office to confirm the arrangements with them.

I am most anxiously looking forward to seeing you again and to my visit to Radio Nederland.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Harley

WGH:mem

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM,  
'S-GRAVELANDSEWEG 76

POSTBUS 222 - TEL. 02950-4741  
TEL. ADR.: MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM



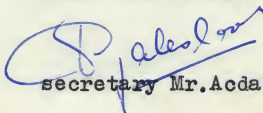
Dear Mr. Harley,

Below I'm giving you some travel-  
information for October 14th

Departure Amsterdam flight KL 621	- 22.45
Arrival New York (Idlewild) 15 Oct.	- 03.00
Departure Idlewild (Helicopter) N.Y. 560	- 07.20
Departure New York (New Ark) N.E. 107	- 09.25
Arrival Washington	- 10.38

I hope that you'll have a good trip home and  
remain, with kind regards

Yours sincerely,

  
secretary Mr. Aalder

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP



POSTBUS 127  
TEL. 0200-47411  
15 - GRAVELANDSEWEG 75  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX - HILVERSUM

HILVERSUM, September 27, 1961

*8 mil*  
Mr. Edwin G. Burrows  
Director for Radio  
Station WUOM  
University of Michigan  
A n n A r b o r  
Michigan U.S.A.

JA/TG

Dear Mr. Burrows,

Thank you for your letter. We are very happy to know that Mr. Harley has been able to accept our invitation to come to the Netherlands. I am confident that we will find an opportunity, in the not too distant future, to show you our new facilities.

We would like to start the switch to Tuesday on October 3. However, to give you more opportunities in picking us up we propose to continue our broadcasts on Friday as well. As our correspondents are available anyway, we will give you, in this way, a free program twice a week. Apart from that we are busy producing the standby programs; because of the fact that these programs must be timeless (more or less) you will appreciate the difficulties involved. Nevertheless we hope to send them to you shortly.

Please let me know whether you will be able to start on October 3.

Mr. Harley mentioned in his letter that you are working on arrangements with the University of Illinois to acquire a new short wave receiver. We hope, too, that this will improve reliability of reception.

One other point:  
We would like to mention, during our opening ceremonies, how many stations of NAEB are interested in the program, and where they are. Could you let me know, before the 10th of October? Another interesting fact would be the number of potential listeners. Thank you in advance.

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

OCT 3 1961

AM 7:8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 PM

Cordially  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

*J. W. Acda*  
Head Central Programme Service



October 2, 1961

Mr. J.W. Acda,  
Head, Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
Hilversum, Holland

Dear Mr. Acda:

Your letter of Sept. 27 arrived too late for me to acknowledge the new Tuesday broadcasts, but you can be assured that we will be listening both on Tuesdays and Fridays. I am very pleased that NABE's president Bill Harley will be representing all of us in Hilversum. Our very best wishes on a successful dedication.

Your request for statistics on NABE use of "European Review" is extremely difficult to answer. Since the program on tape has not as yet been formally offered to the membership, I can only guess that some 50 stations will accept and use it. However, I will summarize the information I have to date:

The following stations have written me that they have monitored Radio Nederland with varying degrees of success and will probably use the programs regularly:

KUOW, The University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.  
WGBH, Lowell Institute Council, Boston, Mass.  
WDUQ, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
WILL, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.  
WBAA, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

The following stations have written that they have tried to pick up Radio Nederland unsuccessfully or are not equipped to do so, but would like the programs on tape from NABE:

KWSC, Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.  
WOUB, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio  
KUSD, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S.D.  
WUCA, University of Alabama, University, Ala.  
KUOM, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
WNAD, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.  
WOI, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa  
WOSU, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio  
WETL, Public Schools, South Bend, Ind.  
WMUB, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio  
WKAR, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, Mich.

Unfortunately there are no statistics available - at least I have not

seen any - on the potential listenership of all of these stations. We know that WUOM has a potential audience of 1 million. As soon as our new station in Grand Rapids goes on the air in November, that figure can be doubled. From WHA in Wisconsin, an entire network of stations throughout that state is served, covering presumably almost the entire population of Wisconsin. Bill Harley can perhaps give you some specific figures on this. WGBH in Boston not only covers a good portion of New England but through affiliated stations along the East Coast can reach enormous numbers of people. And so on and so forth. There is no question that several million listeners are involved, but just how many million I would hesitate to say.

I hope this will be of some help to you. Again, best wishes.

Cordially,

E.G. Burrows  
Manager, WUOM

*KLM - EV3-3385 Mrs Zachary*  
*National 4:40-6:30*  
RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP



POSTBUS 137

TEL. 02950-47411

'S-GRAVELANDSEWEG 76

TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX - HILVERSUM

JA/TG

*4:50-6:37*  
*National*  
Mr. William G. Harley,  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters,  
DuPont Circle Office Building,  
1346, Connecticut Avenue N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Harley,

We are delighted to learn that you are able to attend our opening ceremonies. We hope to make your (unfortunately too) short stay in Hilversum as pleasant and informative as possible. If you have any special wishes, please let me know.

Regarding your flight: We checked with KLM and provisionally booked for you (awaiting your consent):

*Helicopter 6:59*  
1. October 9 - Flight 204 American Airlines

- d. Washington 5.30 p.m.
- a. New York (La Guardia) 6.45 p.m.

By helicopter to International Airport

Flight KL 642 KLM

- d. New York (International) 8.30 p.m.
- a. Amsterdam (Schiphol Airport) 8.40 a.m.

2. October 13 - Flight KL 643 KLM

- Friday*
- d. Amsterdam (Schiphol Airport) 6.30 p.m.
  - a. New York (International) 9.35 p.m.

Helicopter to La Guardia

- d. New York 11.25 p.m.
- a. Washington 0.35 a.m.

We hope these arrangements are satisfactory. The tickets (after confirmation) will be handed over to you by the KLM office in Washington D.C.

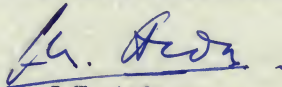


We are as enthusiastic as you about the possibilities of the new project, the more so since you and Mr. Burrows do everything to make this project a succesful one.

You may like to know already that your hotel will be: Grand Hotel Gooiland, Emmastraat 2, Hilversum, telephone: 48441 .

We, at Radio Nederland, are looking forward to your visit very much.

Sincerely Yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'J.W. Acda', is written over a horizontal line.

J.W. Acda  
Head Central Programme Service



CONFIRMATION COPY

WASHINGTONDC 13 21 413P

1931 SEP 21 PM 7 05

LT

MR J W ACDA MUNDIVOX HILVERSUMTHENETHERLANDS

ACCEPT LETTER FOLLOWS

WILLIAM G HARLEY

September 21, 1961

Mr. J. W. Acda  
Head Central Program Service  
Radio Netherland Wereldomroep  
Hilversum, Nederland

Dear Mr. Acda:

I cannot resist your gracious invitation, even though it comes at an extremely busy time for me. If it is agreeable for me to arrive in Hilversum the morning of October 10th and return the night of the 13th, I can come.

I have delayed answering your letter, not because of any lack of interest - on the contrary! It was because I wanted so much to accept that I worked to shift things in my schedule in order to take advantage of your generous invitation.

Exploring possible flight schedules of KLM, I find that I could leave New York October 9 at 9:30 pm, arriving in Amsterdam at 8:40 am, October 10. I could get a return flight at 6:30 pm, October 13. This would get me back in Washington so that I could spend the week-end with my family before having to leave for the International Seminar on Instructional TV at Purdue University.

As you know from correspondence with Mr. Burrows, we have been experiencing some difficulties in obtaining fully reliable "pick-ups" of your transmissions. We are working on arrangements with WILL, at the University of Illinois, Urbana, to acquire a new short wave receiver. We are confident that this will improve the reliability of our reception.

We are enthusiastic about the possibilities of this international program project and feel it will make a distinctive and unique contribution to the schedules of our member radio stations.

Mr. J. W. Acda

-2-

September 21, 1961

I assume you will let me know about details of arrangements and schedule. Again, thank you so much for asking me. It will be an honor to represent the NAEB constituency at your ceremonies and I am looking forward to my visit with the greatest of pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Harley

WGH:mem

cc: Mr. E. G. Burrows

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP



POSTBUS 137

TEL. 02950-4741x

GRAVELANDSEWEG 76

TEL. ADP. MUNDIVOX - HILVERSUM

JA/TG

HILVERSUM, September 4, 1961

Mr. William G. Harley,  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters,  
Dupont Circle Building,  
Suite 1419,  
Washington D.C.  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Harley,

I vividly remember the interesting talk we had in Washington some months ago, regarding a news-relay program from the Netherlands to the United States, specifically for use by NAEB stations.

As you undoubtedly know, much progress has been made towards realizing this project with the support of station WUOM in Ann Arbor, Michigan and its manager, Mr. E.G. Burrows.

We hope to start the entire program in the beginning of October. As it happens on the 10th of October our new studio-building in Hilversum will be officially inaugurated. We feel that it is of the greatest importance that one of the leading personalities of NAEB attends the opening ceremonies personally.

It would be an honor and a very great pleasure if you could accept our invitation to come to Hilversum yourself. This invitation includes a round trip from the United States to the Netherlands and a stay of about a week in Hilversum. Mr. Burrows informs me in one of his letters that duties in connection with the forthcoming national convention of NAEB during the latter part of October might make it impossible for you to come to Europe personally. In this unfortunate case we kindly ask you to suggest the name of a member of NAEB who could represent you and educational broadcasters collectively.

We very much hope to receive your affirmative reply as soon as possible.

Respectfully Yours,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

SEP 6 1961

7/8/9/10/11/12/13/20/34/5/6

J.W. Acda  
Head Central Programme Service



October 9

Flight \_\_\_\_\_ National Air lines

d. Washington 4:50

a. New York (La Guardia)

By helicopter to International Airport

Flight KL 642 KLM

d. New York (International)

8.30 pm

a. Amsterdam (Schiphol Airport)

8.40 am

October 13

Flight KL 643 KLM

d. Amsterdam (Schiphol Airport)

6.30 pm

a. New York (International)

9.35 pm

Helicopter to La Guardia

d. New York 11.25pm

a. Washington 1.35 am

HOTEL:

Grand Hotel Gooiland, Emmastraat 2, Hilversum. Telephone: 48441.

RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

J.W. ACDA

HEAD CENTRAL PROGRAMME SERVICE

'S-Gravelandseweg 76

Hilversum.

*The Father*

*Philip Cornelia Barends Spies*

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM. October 27, 1961



POSTBUS 222  
TEL. 0 29 50 - 1 61 51 x  
WITTE KRUISLAAN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX-HILVERSUM

Mr. William G. Harley,  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters,  
DuPont Circle Office Building,  
1346, Connecticut Avenue N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.

U.S.A.

Dear Bill,

I hope you had a smooth ride back to the States. Enclosed you will find some pictures, taken during the opening ceremony. I hope their remembrance-value makes up for the quality, which is rather bad.

I just sent a letter to Mr. Burrows; copy of which I am enclosing.

Hope to hear soon from you.

Cordially,

*John G. Burrows*

Enclosure: 1 copy

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JUN 11 1962

AM PM  
7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

June 8, 1962

Mr. J.W. Acda,  
Head Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
Hilversum, Holland

Dear Mr. Acda:

I have turned Mr. van Eldik's letter over to our head of engineering and I am sure he will receive a reply to some of the more technical questions raised.

Bill Harley's statement to you that more NAEB stations are not using European Review because the shortwave quality is often poor, is perhaps an oversimplification of the problem. It is perfectly true that during certain months this past winter reception was poor and I doubt if much could or can be done about it. Reception right now is near perfect. The number of stations using the program from NAEB is about average for our network programs. Many NAEB stations (unfortunately) do not seem to have a great interest in wide news coverage or material from foreign sources. Another drawback is the relative timeliness of most European Review programs. On almost all programs there are references to "today," "yesterday" or "tomorrow" and even though the programs are in the hands of stations around the country within a week, their news is already dated. I have tried every way I could think of, and within the limits of my time, to promote the use of the program directly by stations with shortwave equipment. In several cases I have been successful, but not to the degree that either of us might wish.

If I may digress briefly, NAEB has begun distributing (in addition of European Review) a weekly 15-minute program from the BBC, London, and one from Radio Australia, Sydney. These two programs - World Report and International Report - are designed as commentary on larger issues, background information, and human interest stories of a timeless nature. There are occasional references to "this week" but even these are few. Both programs are taped at the source and airmailed immediately to NAEB headquarters in Urbana. Both programs arrive within 72 hours, are duplicated and mailed the same week. The cost to BBC and ABC is not large, at least in their terms, and is probably a great deal less than the actual cost of a shortwave transmission (though I have no figures to go on). The quality of the program is assured by the use of tape, and the programs are so produced that they are not dated within one week, and sometimes two or three.

I do not wish to suggest by the above that you should terminate all shortwave transmissions to us or to this country. Certainly WUOM is more than happy - and we are not alone - to have these programs available and to be able to broadcast them within hours of their reception here. For



NABE tape network purposes, however, a taped program of 14½ minutes in length, not dated, but airmailed directly to Urbana might easily serve your purposes better and bring more satisfied customers.

As I am sure I wrote you, we did use all of the standby programs which you sent us earlier in the year. This we found necessary because of poor reception over a period of several weeks. We have looked forward for some time to receiving other standby programs, but fortunately have not found it necessary to use them.

We will continue to do what we can at this end to improve reception, though some of what we could do in terms of new equipment is simply not permissible within our present budget. However, I hope you will give some careful thought to the idea of a regular taped program, following the example of BBC and ABC. If you are not able to listen to these programs through your own facilities, I would be happy to send you copies as examples. Also, we will certainly forward excerpts from our taping of European Review for the study of your own personnel.

I am still hoping that I can find an "angel" one of these days who can support me and my family for a summer or a year in Europe. If this ever happens, you can be sure I will find my way to Hilversum for that long-delayed visit.

Cordially,

E.G. Burrows  
Manager, WUOM

CC: R.E. Underwood, Urbana

Wm. Harley, Washington



*File - Not Acceptance Com*

July 24, 1961

Mr. J.W. Acda,  
Head, Central Programme Service  
Radio Nederland Wereldomroep  
Hilversum, Netherlands

Dear Mr. Acda:

Thank you for your letter of July 19. After the first flush of success with test program #1, we have had bad luck with programs 2 and 3. The transmission on July 14 was blocked out completely by interference of one sort or another. The transmission on July 21 was better but nowhere near as good as the first and, to our way of thinking, not good enough for rebroadcast purposes. Under separate cover I am sending you a recording of test programs #1 and #3 so that you can compare the results. We are hopeful that present difficulties are temporary and that the excellence of the first transmission will be the rule and not the exception. It does prove, however, that we should not rely on the short-wave transmission if the program is to be distributed to NAEB stations on a regular weekly basis. Standby programs on tape will be necessary.

I have begun to receive comments on the first program from the NAEB judging committee. One person remarks "Since most of the other press reviews now distributed give European impressions of American problems, it would seem appropriate that we have a compilation of European views on Europe. The analysis provided by correspondents in Paris, Lisbon, and Bonn are for the most part concise and to the point."

As soon as I have received other statements I will pass them along to you. Let me raise two minor technical matters for your consideration. The use of music at open and close is effective when quality of transmission is assured. However, the music distorts easily on short-wave and may be more distracting than helpful. Secondly, if it should fit in with your policy, some mention at the end or beginning of the program by your announcer that the program is being transmitted for use by member stations of the NAEB radio network would be appreciated.

The problem of timeliness will always be with us. My guess is that we should allow ten days from time of transmission to time of broadcast on NAEB stations. Tapes sent from the Netherlands will add another three days at most to this delay. Of course, stations able to pick up the short-wave broadcasts direct will have no such problem. I am in the process of surveying our network stations as to their ability to receive your broadcasts. However, I suspect that the percentage will be small until stations can be stimulated to install proper equipment.

Cordially,

cc: Underwood, Hill

E.G. Burrows

WGH:

I told you about Burrows being invited to attend the opening of the new Netherlands studios - and that I had suggested he indicate that they might invite you. Herewith the results.

heh

8/28/61

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM. August 14th, 1961



POSTBUS 117  
TEL. 02980 41418  
R. GRAVELANDSEWEG 14  
TEL. ADR. MUNDIVOX HILVERSUM

RECEIVED  
NAEB HEADQUARTERS

JA/TG

AUG 28 1961

AM  
7:30 9:10 11:12 1:23 4:15 6:16

Mr. Edwin Burrows  
Director for Radio  
Station WUOM  
University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor  
Michigan U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Burrows,

We were delighted to learn from Mr. Hindley that our recent transmission (August 4th) came in loud and clear. I also learned that you will be back from vacation next Monday.

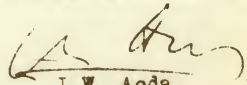
As I am about to leave for my vacation (three weeks) I take this opportunity to tell you once again that we will do our utmost to make this program a successful one.

As you may know we are in the process of moving to our new headquarters in Hilversum. Our new studio will be opened officially on the 10th of October, with some pomp and circumstance. We would be very happy indeed to have you as one of our guests of honor on that day and the week after. This invitation includes the trip from Ann Arbor to Hilversum and back. Please let me know whether you can accept our invitation; I can then take the necessary steps to provide you with a plane ticket etc.

Today and next week our test-transmission will be on the air at the usual time. Beginning August 25th we would like to try a new time e.g. 19.15 hrs. G.M.T. Our interval signal will begin at 19.10 hrs. G.M.T. We will give this new time anyway in the back-announcement of our transmission on August 18th.

Hoping for continued good reception, I remain,

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

  
J.W. Acda

Head Central Programme Service

August 24, 1961

Mr. J.W. Acda,  
Head Central Programme Service  
Radio Nderland Wereldomroep  
Hilversum, Holland

Dear Mr. Acda:

"European Review" was received here on August 14 loud and clear, perhaps the best signal we have had so far. I am confident that we will have good reception tomorrow. I have had word that WBAA at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana had good reception of the program last week also. WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, has equipment and will try a pickup tomorrow though they may be too far outside the main path of the signal.

I am extremely flattered and honored by your invitation to attend the opening of your new studios at Hilversum. Bob Jones and his wife have told me of your hospitality and describe the new facilities in glowing terms. Unfortunately because of personal and business commitments I am going to have to decline your most generous offer. This is just about the time that the University plans to go on the air with a new radio station in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The headaches always attendant upon inauguration of such a station will require all of my time.

I don't know, of course, what other invitations you have extended. It would certainly be significant to all of us to have a representative of U.S. educational broadcasting at your ceremonies. Perhaps you would consider inviting Mr. William Harley, president of NAEB, whom you met in Washington. His duties in connection with the forthcoming national convention of NAEB the latter part of October might well prohibit his accepting. But I am sure, since WUOM cannot be represented individually, that we would all look with favor on someone representing educational broadcasters collectively.

Twenty-five years ago I spent considerable time in Europe. One of these days I hope to return for an extended visit. You can be assured that Hilversum will be on my itinerary. In the meantime we will continue to stay in touch via shortwave. Thank you again.

Cordially,

E.G. Burrows  
Manager, WUOM



NASS RADIO NETWORK

119 Gregory Hall  
Urbana, Illinois

To: All Network Members  
From: Robert Underwood  
Date: November 3, 1961  
Re: Announcement of New Series

The NASS has concluded negotiations with Radio Nederland whereby Radio Nederland will produce a weekly quarter-hour program entitled EUROPEAN REVIEW. The program will be distributed weekly by the network beginning on November 15.

This is not a "press review" program. Rather, it is a report on matters of importance throughout Europe as reported by correspondents of Radio Nederland on assignment in various cities. The purpose of the series is to give American audiences an idea of what is going on in various European countries.

As such, the programs will be timely, and stations are urged to place the programs on the air as soon as possible. For those able to do so, the programs will be available on short wave at 2:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, on Tuesdays and Fridays; the frequencies are 17810 kcs. and 15445 kcs. Stations having short wave equipment might very well prefer to record the broadcasts for immediate broadcast locally. Stations receiving the programs via this method should report this fact to the network. It is vital that we have this information.

The network will distribute the weekly Tuesday broadcast on tape. (Standby shows will be available should transmission be faulty.) As mentioned above, the programs will be mailed each Wednesday beginning November 15. Shipment will be made on 600' reels of tape shipped individually; the programs will not be included in the regular weekly shipments which often are delayed. The box code will be 62-1 EUR. REV.

We are assigning a 62 code number to this series, and no bonus hour charge will be made for programs #1 through #5, inclusive. Bonus hour charges will be applicable beginning with program #6 which starts the next quarter.

Stations wishing to receive programs #1-5 should complete and return the attached order form. The form must be in our hands by no later than November 14.

REU/dp  
att.

ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM

To: NAEE Radio Network  
119 Gregory Hall  
Urbana, Illinois

STATION \_\_\_\_\_ WISHES TO RECEIVE PROGRAMS #1-5 OF EUROPEAN REVIEW.

\_\_\_\_\_

date

\_\_\_\_\_

signed

\_\_\_\_\_

station

PLEASE HAVE YOUR ORDER IN BY NOVEMBER 14!

*Photocopy sent to Ed Burrows  
12/13/61*

RADIO NEDERLAND  
WERELDOMROEP

HILVERSUM, December 5, 1961



POSTBUS 22  
TEL. 029 51 11 51  
WITTE KRUIJEN 55  
TEL. ADR. MUNDILOX - HILVERSUM

RECEIVED  
NAEC HEADQUARTERS

DEC 8 1961

DEC 9 10 41 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

JA/TG

Mr. William G. Harley  
President National Association  
of Educational Broadcasters  
DuPont Circle Office Building  
1346, Connecticut Avenue N.W.  
Washington 6, D.C.  
U.S.A.

Dear Bill,

As you know we have a regular contact with  
Mr. Burrows in Ann Arbor.

To our dismay we learned that reception during  
the last weeks was far from ideal. I spoke to our technical  
department and the result you find enclosed in this letter.

Now just to avoid any misunderstandings:

We are quite aware of the fact that we in the Netherlands  
have no special knowledge in the technical radio field which  
is not available to your technicians. On the other hand there  
is always a possibility that there might be something in it  
which strikes a chord. In short: if you think it is useful  
to send this paper plus leaflet to all stations concerned,  
please let me know and we will do it. If you think there is  
nothing new in it, do not hesitate to say so.

I trust everything in Washington is all right.  
We still remember the wonderful time we had here during your  
stay. Greetings from De Mulder Bonello, Van Eindhoven and  
all the others.

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

John W. Acda  
Director Central Programme Service

Enclosures



We now have a certain amount of experience with "European Review", which is relayed via your transmitters but we are convinced that much can still be done on both sides to provide more stability as far as reception is concerned. From our point of view, this will involve improved antennas. In view of the ever-changing influences of season and sunspot activity it is highly desirable that steps be taken at your end too, namely the provision of special receiving apparatus in order to get the very maximum from the broadcast. The application of diversity reception, for example, will largely eliminate the nuisance of fading. The use of beamed antennas will largely cut out interference from stations which get into your antenna from directions other than the azimuth for Europe. Both these will improve the link and, consequently, the quality of your relay.

Much of the advice in the ensuing paragraphs is probably superfluous as far as your are concerned, however you will appreciate your anxiety to leave no stone to ensure that there are no shortcomings on our side. *continued*

Equipping the receiving end of a relay link can demand the utmost attention to detail, alternatively it can be done less critically with the means at one's disposal. If, for example, you were to consider establishing a point-to-point system to link you with the Netherlands, you would require equipment suitable for space diversity reception. This, briefly, involves two independent receivers each tuned to the same frequency and each with its own antenna system. The antennas should be located several hundred yards from each other. An automatic device is employed which ensures that the strongest incoming signal is constantly fed to the loudspeaker. You will realise that a system of this type affords considerable compensation for fading. The antennas can be professional-type rhombics or folded dipoles. Both these are highly directional and have a very favourable effect on the signal-to-noise ratio. Should you consider anything of this nature for your station, we would recommend you to get in touch with Collins, Hammarlund or R.C.A. whose knowledge of the American market will enable them to make detailed suggestions and, at the same time, provide the services of local experts to survey your particular problem.

A system such as we have just described is extensive and consequently costly. Should this be beyond your means, the requirements will have to be made a little less critical and, for example, a high-quality amateur communications receiver employed. Such a receiver should, in any case, afford coverage of 6 to 22 megacycles and be used in conjunction with a good antenna. Receiver features which can serve to offset the effects of interference or bad propagation conditions are: an R.F. amplifier, switchable Selectivity, bandspread tuning, antenna trimmer, facilities for switching to higher or lower sideband, connection for symmetrical antenna, and regulated AVC. Receivers offering these facilities cost between \$ 250 and \$ 450 and examples are the National NC-303 (\$450), the




Hammarlund HQ-145C (\$280) or HQ-180C (\$440), the Hallicrafters SX-101A (\$400) or SX-111 (\$250) and SX-100 (\$300). In the field of Receiver Kits there are the Heathkit RX-1 and GC-1A (\$275 and \$110 respectively) and the Knight R-100 (\$100). As to the antenna, while this may present no problem to you, we feel justified in making one or two concrete suggestions. After all, shortwave communication has its own specific demands and this band is no longer in common use in the United States. For amateur purposes there are a number of simple and inexpensive antenna types available, such as the dipole and L-antenna. A modern version of the dipole referred to in the enclosed brochure is the folded dipole. This has a characteristic impedance of 300 ohms and a figure-8 sensitivity characteristic and is thus highly sensitive to signals hitting it at right angles. The directional effect of this type can be increased by the addition of a reflector - a wire or metal rod about  $1/10$ th longer than the dipole - placed  $1/4$ -wavelength behind the dipole (looking from the transmitter, of course). The addition of such a reflector will have the effect of reducing the impedance of the array to about 240 ohms and to match this correctly to the input impedance of the receiver it is necessary to employ a  $1/4$ -wavelength stub whose characteristic impedance is mean proportional to that of the dipole and the 300 ohm ribbon which, in turn, is matched to the receiver.

As you will see, our brochure contains details of several antenna types. In addition to these we would mention the Mosley SWL-7 kit, details of which will be found in the July issue of "Popular Electronics". Considerable information on the subject of antennas is to be found in the "Radio Amateur's Handbook".

We are aware that a number of stations have already purchased equipment primarily for the reception of "European Review". Should any problems arise during installation or the construction of the antennas, do not hesitate to call on our advisory services.

We trust that the foregoing will contribute to the continuity and quality of reception and that the basis will be laid for a long period of profitable cooperation between us.



**THIS IS  
RADIO NEDERLAND  
HILVERSUM-HOLLAND**

„This is Radio Nederland...”

*... Spoken on the air these words form the “winged” introduction to the overseas broadcasts of the Dutch short-wave station in Hilversum, Holland.*

*... Heading this booklet they introduce a brief survey of the station’s history and task, of its structure and working-methods, its transmitters and antenna array, and its studio accommodation.*

*... This is Radio Nederland ... Holland’s goodwill-and-friendship ambassador in the field of world broadcasting!*

## A glance back

The law rules that the names and particulars of each new member of the human race born on Dutch soil shall be entered at the Registry Office.

The birth of Radio Nederland, not being subject to any such law, was not registered in writing but was sent echoing across the world in sound. A Dutchman in far-away Bandung, Java, searching the wave-bands on the night of March 11th 1927, picked up a programme of music from an unknown station. Later the station identified itself as Eindhoven in Holland. For the first time in the history of broadcasting a distance of eight thousand miles had been bridged.

It was an experimental station operated by Philips, and using the call sign PCJ. One of the first announcers to build up the popularity of the pioneer short-wave station was polyglot Edward Startz, who still, Sunday by Sunday, but now as a staff member of Radio Nederland, conducts his Happy Station show.

So that night of March 11th 1927 must be regarded as the technical nativity of Radio Nederland. And although the birth of the new member of the broadcasting family was not officially registered, it nevertheless made headline news, for the experimental short-wave link-up between Holland and the then Dutch East Indies was a scoop of world-wide importance.

In 1934 the Dutch short-wave activities were co-ordinated in an organization known as PHOHI (*Philips Omroep Holland Indië*, or, freely translated, Philips Holland-Indies Broadcasting Service). Shortly afterwards programmes were also beamed to other areas in Southeast Asia, and to Central America. The second world war put an end to these activities, and the PHOHI transmitter was dismantled as a military precaution. But very soon BBC hospitality made it possible for the Dutch radio people in London to broadcast two quarter-of-an-hour programmes daily.

Radio Oranje, as the Dutch station-in-exile was called, continued its existence for some time after the war. Holland's liberation in May 1945 did not mean that short-wave transmissions could be resumed at once. The Nazi occupiers had demolished much of the transmitting and other technical apparatus used in Holland during their stay, and it took several months before everything was in place again.





The conviction that world-wide radio broadcasting was a must for Holland had taken root before the war, and the years in London strengthened this view. And so on October 13th 1945 her voice was heard again on short-wave. In point of fact that voice was never silenced, for there was no intermission between the activities of Radio Oranje in wartime and the post-war activities of Radio Nederland.

Thus it was that on October 13th 1945, eighteen years after its technical debut, the Voice of the Netherlands was officially entered in the registers of world broadcasting. The call sign remained PCJ, and the wave-lengths used were, alternately, 19.71 and 31.28 metres. Overseas broadcasting was at that time part of the task of an organization known as "Radio Herrijzend Nederland", the word "Herrijzend" being predictive of the phoenix-like recovery of the country from the ravages of war. This organization was first heard on the air on October 3rd 1944, the transmission, significantly enough, being beamed from Eindhoven, one of the first Dutch towns to be liberated by the advancing allied forces.

A start was made by putting three daily transmissions on the air, each lasting an hour and a half. They were in the Dutch language, and were beamed in different directions. After a few months two other transmitters were taken into operation, be it that they were less powerful than PCJ. This made it possible to broadcast in other languages as well as Dutch, and transmissions in Indonesian followed on May 1st 1946. English-language programmes went on the air on February 4th 1947, and a Spanish service was introduced on September 8th of the same year. Finally, on November 1st 1949, transmissions in Afrikaans and Arabic were added.

During this time structural changes took place. On January 19th 1946 a new Foundation made its appearance ("Stichting Radio Nederland in den Overgangstijd" — a body set up for a transitional period only), which took over the short-wave service from "Radio Herrijzend Nederland". The short-wave service then became a separate entity, and on April 15th 1947 it was absorbed into a Foundation which from that time on has been known as "Stichting Radio Nederland Wereldomroep". The English equivalent of this, Radio Nederland's full name, is "Radio Nederland World Broadcasting Foundation".

The man who shaped the character of Radio Nederland was its

first Director-General, the late Mr. H. J. van den Broek. From the outset he identified himself fully with its aims, and under his eminent leadership the organization grew from a handful of men and a few hours of transmitting time daily to its present stature, — a station with a staff of 225 and a transmission schedule going practically twice round the clock. Mr. van den Broek, who sprang into national prominence during the war as “the Rotterdammer” of Radio Oranje, died at the age of 58 on June 15th 1959. He will ever be gratefully remembered by those who carry on the work of which he was the founder and architect.

One of the most striking features of the organization from the historical point of view is its steady growth, both in size and scope. As the audiences in the various parts of the world increased in size, and in Holland itself the value of the national short-wave station gained greater recognition, its activities had to be extended. Sections and departments became necessary to handle the “one-man” jobs of the initial period, and these, in turn, were later fitted into larger units. The extent of this growth is best demonstrated by the transmission schedule for the current year, 1961, which totals 9,600 hours of broadcasting.

The station's tenth anniversary, on October 13th 1955, was an important occasion, for on that date His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands became Patron of Radio Nederland. By doing so the Prince, who has often been called Holland's royal ambassador, linked his name with the institution whose task it is to project the Netherlands abroad through the medium of radio. Four and a half years later, on May 2nd 1960, Prince Bernhard performed the opening ceremony at the inauguration of Radio Nederland's new transmitter station at IJsselstein, near Utrecht. This too was an occasion for great rejoicing, for this modern acquisition has raised the technical quality of the transmissions to a level in keeping with the demands of the times.

## **Projecting the Netherlands abroad**

Article 3 of Radio Nederland's regulations runs as follows:

The aim of the Foundation is to prepare and provide radio programmes in the widest sense of the word, for reception beyond the national borders, either in the form of direct

transmission via Dutch transmitters, or (for later transmission within or outside the national borders) in the form of recordings made by a technical process.

The schedule halfway through 1961 comprised 12 transmissions daily in Dutch, 5 in English, 4 in Spanish, 2 in Arabic, and 1 each in Indonesian and Afrikaans. At the week-ends there are some deviations because on Sunday, for instance, there are no transmissions in English, Spanish and Afrikaans. On that day Edward Startz's multilingual Happy Station programmes are on the air five times, beamed in different directions.

About one half of the contents of the programmes referred to in the regulations consists of spoken word; the other half being devoted to music. A very important item in every transmission is the news, which is generally followed by a spotlight, analysing or backgrounding a topic of current interest. Talks, on-the-spot coverages, sound-pictures, religious services, press reviews, family greetings, concerts of light and serious music, interviews, all these form the pattern of the transmissions, making it possible to bring every important facet of Dutch life to the ears of an international audience.

Radio Nederland is not the exponent of any specific religious or political trend. Nor is it a state institution. It is an organization governed by free men, with its own independent place in society, and aiming to serve the interests of the country by worthily representing it on the air. Radio Nederland works to this end by maintaining contact with Dutch nationals and immigrants living in other countries, and by holding high or making known the name and reputation of the Netherlands abroad. "Projecting" the Netherlands abroad, we sometimes say, and by this we mean something else, and something more than just showing the colours. The aim and purpose also prescribes an active general furthering of Holland's export trade.

The daily transmissions in the Dutch language serve very heterogeneous groups of listeners. They comprise those living in the overseas parts of the realm, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and in Netherlands New Guinea; those serving in the Royal Netherlands Navy and with the Merchant Fleet; Dutch experts working abroad, missionaries, Dutch nationals in Indonesia, and, finally, the many thousands who have emigrated in the course of the years and have settled in other countries.





With regard to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles Radio Nederland's task lies in strengthening the ties between the mother country and these overseas parts of the realm, by supplying information on the Netherlands in the fullest sense of the word. The international news broadcast by Radio Nederland to those territories gives special prominence to events and developments in the Caribbean area.

The Dutch community in New Guinea is kept abreast of the happenings in the world, and in particular in the Netherlands.

The Dutch seafarers naturally have their interests strongly rooted in the homeland, and the longer their absence the more eagerly do they follow the happenings in their own country. Not only are they given general information on world and home affairs, but — perhaps even more important to them — the small "common or garden" things are not neglected. Sports items and spoken messages from wives, children and other relatives form the topics of conversation on board for days afterwards.

The interest displayed by the many Dutch experts employed in foreign countries, and that of the workers in the missionary field, is also motivated in most cases by the anticipated return, sooner or later, to the mother country. In that respect they are in the same position as the seafarers, though each group may be interested in different programme items.

Then there is the — now very diminished — Dutch community in Indonesia. In view of the political developments, and especially since December 1957 when the Indonesian authorities banned the import of publications in Dutch, these people have obviously come to rely more than ever upon their daily short-wave contact with the Netherlands. Radio Nederland has become almost the sole source of news in their own tongue, and numerous letters from listeners in Indonesia bear witness of their appreciation. The position and focus of interest of the Dutch immigrants are again different. The reasons why they have left the Netherlands to live and work elsewhere may vary, but the majority of them have retained a desire to hear regularly from and about the Old Country. The letters received by Radio Nederland from immigrants leave no doubt about this. Our transmissions to Australia and New Zealand, to Canada, South Africa, Brazil and all the other countries where Dutch immigrants have made their homes, do not appear to retard their adjustment to the new environment

but, on the contrary, to promote assimilation. Many of them, especially the women, find they help them through their difficult moments. No wonder the item "Netherlands News Journal" — a daily survey of events great and small in the life of the Old Country — enjoys such popularity among this category of listeners.

However, the value of the transmissions does not lie only in the sphere of human feeling. Keeping in touch with the Netherlands has also a useful economic effect. In this way the immigrants act, as it were, as economic outposts. What they hear via Radio Nederland about new Dutch products is passed on by them, so that here again the transmissions contain a strong export-stimulating element. This kind of information is broadcast in news items, reportages and other programmes.

Besides the transmissions in the Dutch language, Radio Nederland, as has already been said, also broadcasts in English, Spanish, Arabic, Indonesian and Afrikaans. The purpose of these transmissions is to give the foreign listener an impression of Dutch life and thought; to tell him of Holland's aims and aspirations, of its accomplishments, its working methods and its products. In putting on these foreign language programmes, with their spiritual, social, political, scientific and cultural elements, the material purpose is by no means forgotten. Here, too, the stimulation of Holland's export trade is ever in mind. Experience has taught that all kind of subjects which, on the surface, seem to have little or nothing to do with the country's economy or overseas trade, can have a clearly noticeable influence in those directions. They can create the right atmosphere for subsequent business dealings. But Radio Nederland also has a direct approach in this respect. The developments in the fields of Dutch industry and agriculture are regularly brought to the ears of the foreign listener by means of news items, talks, interviews and on-the-spot coverages, though never in the form of a "commercial". Radio Nederland does not make direct propaganda, but has the interests of the entire fields of Dutch business, industry and agriculture at heart.

It is impossible to assess in figures what the result of these transmissions has been to date. But their effectiveness is often reflected in the listener's mail. Requests from foreigners to be put into contact with Dutch manufacturers, inquiries about Dutch agricultural and cattle-breeding methods, and about the touristic possibilities in this country, these are but a few examples of the

many which reach us. The establishing of these contacts is not regarded by Radio Nederland as constituting its main task, for that, once again, consists of fostering goodwill for the Netherlands in the widest sense.

Transcription programmes are yet another of Radio Nederland's means of achieving its purpose. These programmes are recorded in Hilversum on disc or tape and supplied free of charge to foreign radio stations for local broadcasting. This has obvious advantages, but their real merit lies in the fact that they can be produced in many more languages than the six which may be heard daily in the direct transmissions.

Generally speaking the transcription programmes are of a cultural nature, containing, as far as possible, a Dutch aspect. It is no exaggeration to say that the international reputation of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra has been greatly furthered by the transcription programmes of Radio Nederland. The total number of these transcription programmes, covering a great variety of subjects and made available in 37 languages, amounted in 1960 to 28.436. They were sent to 122 different countries and territories. In that same year the number of transcription programmes provided over the past 15 years passed the 200.000 mark.

Again in 1960, Radio Nederland entered the field of television-transcription. The first telerecording was sent on August 30th to Tele-Curaçao, a station which had then been operating for a short time. Thanks to a close collaboration with the Netherlands television services and the Netherlands Foundation for Cultural Cooperation with Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (STICUSA), Radio Nederland now sends a weekly review, taken from the Netherlands Television Journal, across the Atlantic, sometimes supplemented with recordings made specially for Curaçao. A number of full coverages, such as the opening of the States-General, and many other programmes of mainly cultural significance (theatre, ballet etc.) also found their way to Tele-Curaçao. Besides these activities a monthly 30-minute programme is also tele-recorded, featuring people from the West Indian parts of the realm, who are working or studying in the Netherlands.

Selections taken by Radio Nederland from the Netherlands Television Journal are now also being sent to Venezuela.

This sketch of the aims and task of Radio Nederland cannot, of course, claim to be exhaustive. But it does give an idea of how





it is carrying out its assignment, which is one fully in keeping with Dutch tradition. The Netherlands has always, and by preference, been active on an international level in its trade dealings, in shipping, in air-traffic, and in many other sectors. So its place in world broadcasting belongs, in the opinion of this organization, in the same category; the more so when viewed in the light of post-war development in the field of international relations. And if, on the one hand, the need for international representation has increased, it may, on the other hand, be truthfully said that no means of information, of the same potentiality and reach, requires so modest a financial outlay as does the medium of radio.

### **In the wake of the sun**

The Radio Nederland World Broadcasting Foundation (Stichting Radio Nederland Wereldomroep) was set up in 1947 by the Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences. The Board of the Foundation, whose members are appointed by the Minister, reflects the foremost trends in the country's religious and political life. None of the members, however, acts as mandatary for any particular group or party.

A Programme Council, appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Board, supervises the programme policy of Radio Nederland, the final responsibility resting with the Board. The Council consists of a chairman and eleven members. There are also number of advisory committees which occupy themselves with programmes of a more specialized character. At the moment there are four of these committees, one each for the Arabic and Afrikaans transmissions, one for Protestant church services, and the fourth for Protestant religious broadcasting in general. Broadcasts in the Roman Catholic sphere are conducted along the lines of an arrangement with the domestic Catholic radio station (KRO). Radio Nederland's budget is financed from the license revenues contributed by the owners of radio sets, the domestic broadcasting associations deriving the major part of their income from the same source. Regular contact and co-operation is maintained in an atmosphere of cordiality between Radio Nederland and the domestic services in both the programming and technical sectors. The everyday activities of Radio Nederland are conducted under



the guidance of the Director-General, or, in his absence, of the Deputy Director. The Director-General is directly responsible to the Board. Six departments come under the province of the Director-General, viz, the Central Programme Service, the News Service, the Dutch Service, the International Service, the General Services and the Engineering Service.

The Central Programme Service comprises the Transcription Department, the Productions Department (which includes the studio and Dutch announcing staffs), the Music Department, the Programme Administration Department, and the Disc and Tape Library.

The "pulse" of the News Service is in the newsroom, where the editors work shifts in supplying news-bulletins, spotlights, press reviews, talks and other items for Radio Nederland's non-stop broadcasting schedule. All the material is compiled in Dutch, and is passed on to the translators who hand the foreign-language versions to the news readers and announcers. The News Service also comprises the Spoken Word and Outside Coverage Department, the central point from which suggestions for reportages, talks and the like are distributed to the various sections. This department also has a co-ordinating function, which, in view of the fact that many events are covered by more than one, and sometimes by all the foreign-language sections besides the Dutch Service, ensures efficient organization. The department also arranges appointments for interviews, etc. The News Service also has under its wing a bureau in The Hague, which acts as a kind of internal press agency, collecting and supplying items drawn from parliamentary sources, government bodies and diplomatic circles. Finally, the News Service maintains a Documentation Department, whose files are available to the editors and reporters, and others requiring factual information on events past and present.

The Dutch Service also comprises the West Indies Section and the so-called "Greetings Department" which records family greetings and provides programmes for Dutch seafarers and other scattered Dutch audiences. The Dutch Service takes care of all programmes in the Dutch language.

The International Service is made up of the English, Spanish, Indonesian, Arabic and Afrikaans Sections. It is here that one meets the Radio Nederland staff members whose native tongues



K3

RK3

UML 1

UML 2

Res

IML1

IML 2

IML 3

IML 4

Revan  
Compr.

Res.

Carillon

Tijdsein

Pauze

are those of the countries to which they broadcast, and who possess the nationality of a country where those languages are used. The English Section, for instance, employs British, American and Canadian nationals. Likewise, the Arabic Section draws its staff members from the various parts of the Arab world. Here in the International Service one might imagine oneself in the lobbies of the United Nations. In this connection it will be readily understood that the Happy Station, conducted by short-wave pioneer Edward Startz, also forms part of the International Service. The members of the various foreign-language Sections are, of course, fully acquainted with the customs and habits of the peoples to whom the transmissions are beamed. They are therefore qualified to suit their programmes to the different audience requirements, whilst their stay in the Netherlands provides them with the knowledge they need to reflect all the many facets of Dutch life in their work.

Contact with the listeners is maintained by correspondence as well as at the microphone, resulting in such programmes as "By Request", a weekly selection of gramophone records of the listeners' own choosing, and "Letterbox", in which listeners' questions about Holland and the Dutch way of life are answered on the air. The English and Spanish Sections put on special programmes for seafarers, establishing ties of friendship between the ships and the shore. Expert opinion and information is supplied in interview form and in round-table discussions. In short, the International Service employs every available means in radio to project the Netherlands abroad in the languages of its world-wide audiences. The various Sections of the Dutch and International Services handle their own mail bringing the reactions to their programmes from all quarters of the earth. More than 40.000 letters are received annually.

The Engineering Service comprises besides studio servicing and related departments, a bureau which is peculiar to short-wave broadcasting, namely the Propagation Department. One of its tasks is to study propagation conditions. It establishes the most suitable wave-lengths for each transmission, and checks the results by means of the incoming mail, reception reports and tape recordings of transmissions, supplied by listeners and monitors. There are also many useful contacts with foreign radio stations, with which an exchange of reception data is maintained.



Propagation conditions vary with the changing position of the sun, and so differ in each season, and from hour to hour. In view of the many transmissions this necessitates a great variety in the available wave-lengths. Solar activity, which fluctuates between its minimum and maximum in an eleven-year cycle, is again a source of influence on the choice of the wave-lengths. Yet another factor in recent years is the overcrowding of the short-wave bands, which has greatly increased the chance of mutual interference, so that here again a change of wave-lengths may be desirable. On the other hand the listener is best benefited by as great a measure of constancy as possible. For this reason too many changes must be avoided. Finding the best solutions to all these problems is one of the main tasks of the Propagation Department.

It goes without saying that collaboration and co-ordination are indispensable in the devising and creating of radio programmes. This can best be demonstrated by giving an example of how a reportage is planned and realized. Let us suppose the editors in the newsroom have received word that a start will be made in a few weeks' time on an important hydraulical engineering project in the Delta area (the scene of the great flood disaster in February 1953). The news is passed on to the Spoken Word and Outside Coverage Department, which contacts the Programme Administration Department to arrange for the necessary equipment. This may consist of one or more mobile recording units and portable recording apparatuses. A special telephone connection will also have to be established between Hilversum and the Delta area, for feeding back the coverages to the studios for transmission. Details of the proposed reportage are then sent to the Dutch and foreign-language sections, and to the Transcription Department. The Section Heads consider whether the subject is suitable for their transmissions, and if so, when and in what form it can best be presented. They return their findings, via the Programme Administration Department, to the Spoken Word and Outside Coverage Department, which is now informed as to how many reporters from the various sections will be covering the event. The time has now arrived to take up the matter with the Delta engineers, and this is done either by telephone or by sending someone to prepare the reportage in person. The information and details thus acquired are stencilled and handed to the reporters.

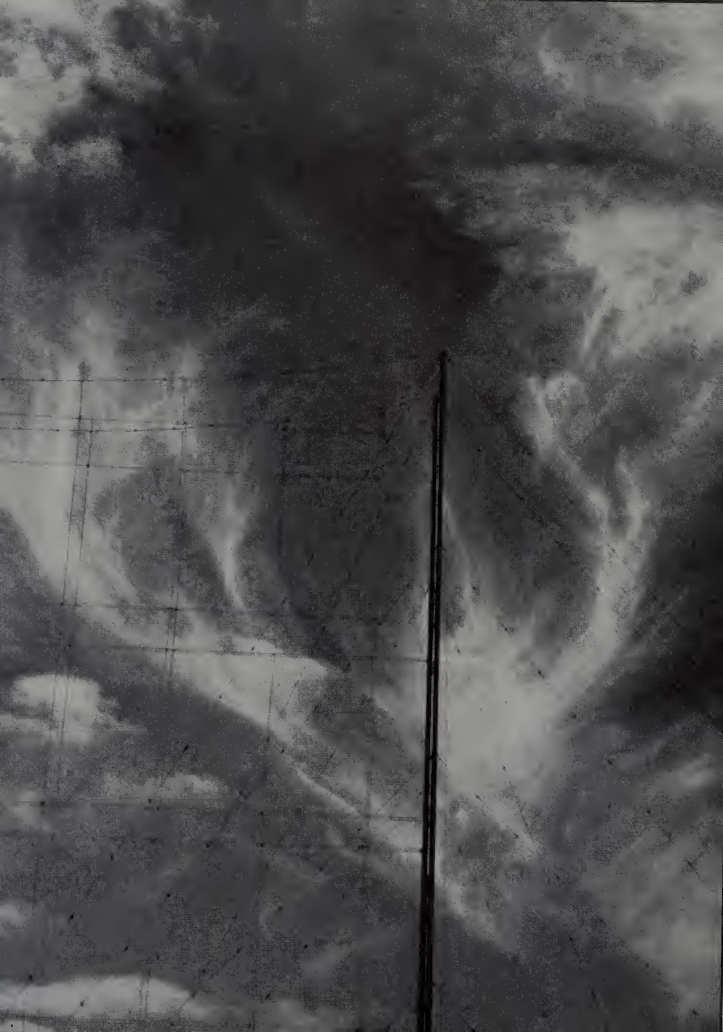




Now comes the day of the event. The recording van — a modern mobile studio — takes the road, with the engineer and the chef d'équipe on board. The reporters follow in a separate vehicle. When all have arrived on the spot, the Dutch and foreign reporters, who have already been partly briefed, view the project in hand and talk with the experts. They are now fully informed and can start preparing their own creative work, — that of reporting on an important event in the Netherlands. Each of them has his (or her) own approach. Each of them knows where his coverage will be heard, and what will most interest his audience. Each reporter will go about it in his own way. An Arab reporter will tell the story of how Holland fights back at the sea in quite a different way to that in which a Spaniard or an Englishman will tell it.

When the job has been done, and assuming that not all the recorded material has been fed back to the studio for immediate transmission, the reporters drive back to Hilversum where, either the same day or later, they play back and edit their tapes containing their interviews, narration and sound-recordings, do any scripting which may be necessary, and then the cuts are made and the programme is pieced together for the final studio recording. In the case of a coverage being required for direct transmission, all these operations have to be done on the spot, using the equipment of the mobile recording unit.

This was but one example illustrative of the many and varied activities which make up Radio Nederland's task. A random example of how the Netherlands is projected abroad. Day after day the reporters travel about, collecting material for their desk-bound colleagues in Hilversum to fit into the many transmissions. The transmissions themselves are timed as far as possible to coincide with evening listening in the areas to which they are beamed. In other words Radio Nederland's transmissions go round the earth in the wake of the sun. In the early morning hours in Holland programmes are broadcast to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific area. As the day progresses here, the areas where our broadcasts are picked up come geographically closer; in the afternoon Southeast Asia is the target, in the early evening Europe and Africa. As night falls over Holland our western reception areas lie farther afield. Then follow Latin-America, Central America and North America, and when, in the small hours, our



Dutch and English-speaking announcers have signed off in Canada and the United States, and our Spanish announcer has wished his listeners in Mexico and the rest of Central America good-night, Radio Nederland, with the exception of the newsroom, comes to rest. But only very briefly, for it is almost time to greet our listeners in Australia and New Zealand again, and the daily trek around the earth must start anew.

The duration of the transmissions varies from 20 minutes to several hours. It is not feasible for Radio Nederland to provide its listeners with a weekly programme journal, like the domestic services do. They are too widely scattered and too far away for that. But our listeners can obtain monthly — in the case of the Dutch Service half-yearly — programme schedules free of charge on application. By means of these schedules the recipients can plan their short-wave listening well ahead. Moreover, at the end of each transmission a brief summary is given of the programme items which can be heard the following day.

### **Ionospheric bat and ball**

The ingredients of sound, narration and music which go into the making of a radio programme travel devious ways before reaching the ears of Radio Nederland's listeners. The technical transformation of these ingredients, from sound-vibration via electromagnetic waves back to sound-vibration, is the same as in the case of the home broadcasting services. But because Radio Nederland's transmissions are beamed to areas spread all over the earth, their propagation is a much more complicated affair. The home services need only cover the home territory, and so Radio Nederland's transmitters, which must reach the ends of the earth, are of a very special kind.

For the sake of clarity we must follow the course taken by a programme from the studio-building to the transmitter. This goes via cables to the so-called Audio Switch Centre, which is run by the Postal and Telegraph Service in Hilversum. From there it goes — again by cable — to the transmitter.

In former years Radio Nederland's transmitters were of very limited power, and were moreover scattered in different places, namely Lopik, Kootwijk and Huizen. Nowadays the entire transmitter potential is centred in IJsselstein, near Utrecht.







Out there in the open country, where the towering masts of the domestic radio and television services are also set up, lies the 150-acre site of Radio Nederland's transmitter station and antenna array. The transmitters, like all broadcasting and TV transmitters in the Netherlands, are the property of a private company, called Nozema N.V., in which the four big home services, AVRO, KRO, NCRV and VARA participate, together with the State of the Netherlands. The transmitter complex is also administered by this company. It was designed and installed under the supervision of the Postal and Telegraph Service, which also operates and maintains it.

The modern, spacious and airy station-building, a creation of the architects Merkelbach and Elling, stands in the centre of the site. In the hall inside there are three 100 kilowatt transmitters and one of 50 kilowatts. Two of the 100 kilowatt transmitters were made by Philips, the third by Brown-Boveri of Switzerland. All three are air-cooled. The 50 kilowatt transmitter, also made by Philips, has water-cooling. A fifth Radio Nederland transmitter is housed in a space to the side of the large hall. This is the 10 kilowatt Philips transmitter used for broadcasting to Europe. The ground outside is a veritable maze of pale-fences, with, here and there, a number of small, high structures, — the so-called switch-huts. The pale-fences consist of wooden and steel masts, the tallest of which are more than 250 feet in height. They are connected by an enormous array of wires, giving the whole a cobweb-like appearance. These are the curtain and rhombic antennas, with which the four most powerful transmitters can be connected. It is by means of these transmitters and antenna systems, and with the aid of short radio waves, that Radio Nederland's programmes are broadcast and beamed to the different reception areas.

It would take us too far to even briefly explain what goes on at the transmitter station, with its bewildering array of wires, knobs, switches, lamps and measuring instruments. Let it suffice to say that Radio Nederland broadcasts on short radio waves because these are pre-eminently suited for carrying radio signals over great distances.

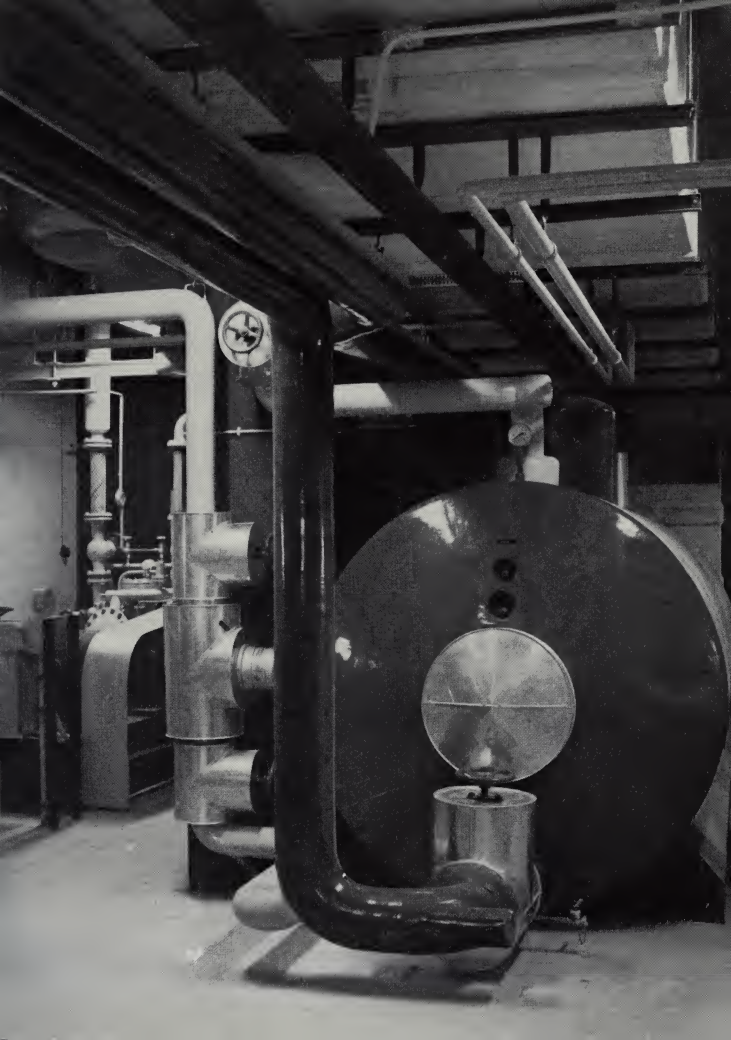
Use is made of the ionized region of the upper atmosphere — the so-called ionosphere — which is located at about 200 miles above the earth's surface. The ionosphere is formed and maintained

by the ultraviolet rays emitted by the sun. This means that the degree of ionization and capability of reflecting certain radio waves depends upon the position of the sun with regard to the earth. The propagation of the short radio waves is effected by bouncing them, as it were, against the ionized layer. The waves are then reflected back to earth, from whence they rebound to the ionosphere in a kind of bat and ball sequence. Each "bounce" takes them a distance of about 2500 miles, so for the waves to reach, say, Australia, about four are needed.

In order to realize the crowded schedule Radio Nederland must also be able to transmit more than one programme simultaneously, for instance a programme in Dutch and another in Spanish. This is made possible by manipulating the intricate transmitter and antenna systems. In this way one or more radio programmes on one or more wave-lengths can be beamed to one or more reception areas. Beaming is done by means of the curtain and rhombic antennas. The curtain antennas are easily recognizable, for they are suspended between the tallest (250 foot) masts. Those of the rhombic antennas are much lower, being about 120 and 75 feet. The curtain antennas can only beam one wave-length, but they possess great adaptability for choosing the beam-direction. The rhombic antennas are just the reverse. These can be used for more than one wave-length, but their beam-direction is fixed. All these different antennas are in turn connected up with the transmitters in the station-building. This is done at the operating-desk, which in many ways resembles an organ-console. The adjusting of the wave-length and the selecting of the antenna is done in a matter of a few minutes by pressing a button, though in an emergency it can be done by hand. Not only are the antennas connected up at the switch-desk, but the beam-direction is also selected from that point. The wave-lengths on which Radio Nederland operates are in the 13, 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 metre-bands. The frequencies lie between 5900 and 22000 kilocycles (1 kilocycle = 1000 alternations per second). The wave-lengths belong to a series allocated to Radio Nederland by international agreement.

A final word about our smallest transmitter. This 10 kilowatt transmitter is used for broadcasting to Europe, and so it is not necessary to spread its energy over the entire globe. It is therefore never, as with the other transmitters, connected with the curtain and rhombic antennas, which enable the transmissions







to be beamed to specific areas. The opposite effect is desired when broadcasting to Europe, for then the transmission must go out from IJsselstein in all directions. This effect is obtained by using an omnidirectional antenna. It is by means of this transmitter, which is operated on 49 metres, that it is possible at certain times to pick up Radio Nederland's transmissions in Holland itself.

The new, up-to-date transmitters and antennas, housed in and around the modern transmitter-station in Central Holland, have helped to give Radio Nederland its place in the front row of world broadcasting.

## From makeshift to shipshape

The magic attraction which our radio city of Hilversum has for the visitor is still very great. Hardly a day goes by without its bevy of motor-coaches, full of craning necks, filing slowly past the studio buildings, where the stream of words and music originates which is heard daily in the homes of Holland. The guides also point out Radio Nederland to the sightseers, but there are few who give sign of recognition. This is logical, because our short-wave transmissions are not in the first place intended to be picked up in Holland, but in regions far beyond. They cover the globe, from Australia to Alaska, from Capetown to Siberia, from Terra del Fuego to Japan. And many a tourist in the past, gazing from his motor-coach window at the four former villas which housed Radio Nederland, must have had a mild sense of wonder at the thought that radio programmes were broadcast all over the world from those modest buildings.

It was in one of these private houses, until then a fashionable girls' school, that Radio Nederland commenced its work in October 1945. The studio was a converted garage. A second, and smaller villa was acquired at the beginning of 1947, and more space was added by erecting a wooden extension in the back garden. Real progress — measured, that is, by the yardstick of those days — was made by the acquisition of the much larger villa which became our administrative centre. Yet a fourth building was acquired in 1952.

In these four premises, which lay a few hundred yards away from





each other, Radio Nederland's staff worked for almost sixteen years. Garages and attics were turned into studios, cellars became play-back cells, and former bedrooms offices. Mantelpieces served as bookshelves, and a balcony was covered over to house the teleprinters. The inventiveness of the Accommodation and House Service became legendary, and the pioneering work of the Engineering Service was without parallel.

Inside the buildings there were alterations without number, and there was no end to the moving and shifting about, for the decentralization and continuous growth of the organization were enemies which made any static or permanent arrangement impossible. And so, by inching and pinching and utilizing every bit of available space, Radio Nederland steered its course throughout the pioneer period.

It was not difficult for the 225 staff members to turn their backs on their makeshift quarters, when the time came to do so, though the older ones, who served through the first years of the station's existence, will retain nostalgic memories. For pioneering and creating in difficult circumstances and imperfect surroundings have their aspects of improvisation, of being one with the family, of give-and-take. But all of them, old and young, had looked forward for so long to the spaciousness and light and promise of their new domain, inviting in its imposing, but slender proportions, and with its modern facilities, that in August 1961 they entered it gladly and expectantly.

Radio Nederland's studio building, now no longer a dream but solid reality, lies on the fringe of Hilversum. Viewed from the air it looks itself very much like an aircraft, with its nose pointing south. The architects, Messrs Van den Broek & Bakema of Rotterdam, used a special method of construction, the entire building being erected around 68 square pillars of reinforced concrete, each measuring some five feet around the four sides, and resting, deep under the ground, on a three-foot thick concrete platform. Throughout the building there is no spot where these pillars, looking like strong, silent watchmen, are not present. Rising from their concrete base straight through to the flat roof, and set at right angles to each other, the double colonades give support to the entire structure.

In describing the building it will best serve to retain the image of an aircraft. An enormous aircraft, for the wing-span and the



length of the fuselage are both about 275 feet. Deep down in the fuselage, under the ground, are the "engines", the central-heating and ventilation apparatus, the water-pumps, the cooling-machines, the emergency power-station — for if the electricity fails the transmissions must go on — and the telephone exchange for the 180 extensions in the building.

The flat hexagonal box-like structure at the nose of the Radio Nederland aircraft, and the similar but larger one under the fuselage are the studios. These two studio "boxes", which are of course completely soundproof and free from vibration, are, technically speaking, separate from the rest of the building and rest on their own foundations. They are built half underground and half above, and despite their entirely independent status they are in complete harmony with the rest of the design. The "box" at the nose contains one studio only, and it is the largest of all. Not that it can contain a couple of hundred people, but it is large enough to accommodate those taking part in family-greetings programmes, and for cabaret performances, radio plays and other programmes of this nature. The other "box" under the fuselage houses seven studios and three recording rooms, equipped with the most modern technical apparatus. This is the domain of the announcers, news readers, producers, studio managers, engineers and all concerned with the transmissions and recordings. The accommodation is spacious, with mostly light timbered walls, though some of them have been given a warm, red colour. The control-rooms are full of intricate apparatus, knobs, lamps and switches. It is a never ending source of wonder to the uninitiated to see how much wire is needed for transmitting sound by wireless!

The main entrance to our aircraft is at the tip of the port wing. It gives access to a large reception-hall. Big grey flagstones cover the floor-space between the walls of glass. Here the blue pillars spring into prominence, just a few of the 68 which support the building. Their surfaces are covered with plain mosaic-work, the miniature tiles used on them and elsewhere in the building — most of them blue and some grey — number more than three million. The entrance-hall also accommodates the telephone operator, the porter, the Accommodation and House Service, and the visitors' cloakroom.

More inside, against the white wall to the right, a bronze plaque





commemorates Radio Nederland's first Director-General, the late Mr. H. J. van den Broek, who did not live to see the realization of the studio building. The plaque, by the Hague sculptor Etienne, was donated by the staff.

At the intersection of the wing and fuselage is the well of the staircase and, opposite to it, the lift shaft. The steps of the staircase, which are of plain varnished wood, lead in seven "loops" to the topmost point of the building, some fifty feet above the ground.

The ground floor of the opposite wing houses a number of workshops and storerooms. Here also is the disc and tape library, and underneath more storage accommodation and a row of play-back cells. At the extreme end of the wing there is a kind of loading and unloading station for the mobile recording units.

The entrance-hall projects itself into the body of the building to emerge upon the hexagonal space bordered by the studios.

The first floor above the main entrance is the management's wing. This is a representative part of the building, and here again it is characterized by the light timbered walls. It contains the offices of the Director and Deputy Director and their staff, the Board Room, a waiting-room and all the necessary appurtenances. The cockpit of Radio Nederland's aircraft contains a number of offices and a broad staircase, leading to the large studio at the nose. The first floor of the starboard wing contains the administrative departments and, at the far end, the canteen with its roof, or balcony terrace. Behind this is the sleeping accommodation for the announcing-staff who are on night transmissions. The five cubicles each have a private shower.

Back to the fuselage, where we find on the first upper deck the Engineering Department, the News Service with the newsroom, the Spoken Word and Outside Coverage Department, the teleprinters and the Documentation Department.

The second floor is the domain of the Central Programme Service and the Dutch Service, whilst the top floor, or "deck" of the fuselage houses the International Service — the English, Spanish, Arabic, Indonesian and Afrikaans Sections — the Happy Station and the Propagation Department.

The entire building contains 140 rooms of varying size, with a floor space of 9000 square yards and a capacity of 47000 cubic yards. It stands on a site of some  $8\frac{3}{4}$  acres, so there is ample



opportunity for future extension, whilst the architects have made provision for such an eventuality.

The site itself is situated among the wooded surroundings of Hilversum, and has been left partly untouched and partly transformed into a landscape of lawns and flowerbeds. It is bordered on the side facing the road by a long, low structure whose upper surface bears a mosaic tablet, composed of natural stone slabs from the numerous countries with which Radio Nederland maintains friendly relations, either through its direct transmissions or its Transcription Department. The garden at the front contains a large rectangular lake. This is the cooling-lake for the air-conditioning of the studios. Its 660.000 imperial gallons of water fill a technical need, and at the same time enhance the landscape garden, the more so by reason of the row of fountains — a gift from the shipping companies to whose ships Radio Nederland has broadcast so many greetings over the years.

In this setting, and in this building with its play of straight and slender design, with its materials of stone, concrete, glass, steel and timber, and its colour-schemes of grey, blue, brown and black, relieved here and there by a splash of orange, Radio Nederland works for the future. The new surroundings, so badly needed and so long abided, together with the new transmitters, form an attractive and inspiring place of work, adding colour and flourish to the job.

"This is Radio Nederland . . ." we wrote at the beginning of this booklet, quoting the words which open our English-language transmissions. We hope that, when you hear these words on the air again, they will mean something more to you than they have done in the past. For to us they mean our life-work, and you, the listener, are very much a part of that.

## Colophon

This booklet, published by Radio Nederland,  
was written by Piet van Soest, translated  
by Harry van Gelder, illustrated with  
photographs by Albert Davelaar  
and Eva Eckhardt and printed  
by C. de Boer Jr.  
Hilversum







A lot depends on your aerial...



RADIO NEDERLAND

## A lot depends on your aerial . . .

The aim of this booklet is to show you just how necessary a good aerial is for the reception of programmes from distant stations. The signals sent out by stations far away from you are spread over a very large area and thus only a relatively small part of them finds its way to your particular locality.

There is also the possibility that the signals may be weakened in the atmosphere or that a local source of interference may exist. Both these factors mean that you will only be able to obtain satisfactory reception by the use of an aerial having the maximum sensitivity for the signal which you want to receive, and which is also capable of cutting out as much as possible of the interference. The erection of such an aerial is not the simplest of tasks. A certain amount of knowledge of the subject is needed if the results are to be satisfactory. That is the reason why we have prepared this booklet.

## General requirements for an aerial

### *Good insulation from earth*

In radio technology, the word "earth" is used in its broadest sense. Trees, bushes and even houses are "earth", particularly in wet weather. A waterpipe makes an excellent earth, because the supply pipes often lie in water under the soil.

A good insulation from earth, therefore, means keeping the aerial as far away as possible from trees, gutters etc. When lashing the ends of an aerial to a tree, chimneystack, etc., they must be isolated by means of ceramic, glass or plastic insulators.

### *Material*

Because the aerial has to remain in the open air, it is subject to corrosion. The effect of high winds also plays a role in the selection of the most suitable material. Naturally, only wire having a high conductivity should be used. Practice has shown that silicon-bronze wire fulfills the requirement adequately, but there are several other copper alloys which are suitable for the purpose. The ordinary soft copper wire should not be used, as it will almost certainly break in a high wind.

Stranded copper wire (Litz wire) can also be used, as well as ordinary insulated domestic wire. The insulation does not have any unfavourable influence on reception and, in addition, protects the wire from weather influences. So don't remove it!

### *Matching the aerial to your Receiver*

Owing to the considerable technical differences in radio receivers, it is not possible to give a general rule for matching. However, in most European sets, the aerial input impedance is 300 ohms. It is obvious that maximum results will be obtained by using an aerial of the same impedance, as the loss of signals will then be limited to a minimum. Further reference is made to this under the next heading.

### *Height.*

An aerial should be erected as high as circumstances permit. The greater the height the stronger is the incoming signal and the weaker is the factor of interference from such sources as ignition systems, refrigerators and

so on. The height of the aerial is always measured down to the nearest "earth". Consequently, an aerial set up at a height of 20 feet over an open garden or between two houses usually gives better results than a wire just a few feet over the roof.

#### *The lead-in*

The lead-in to the receiver must be well insulated, and its length must be kept to a minimum. It should not be laid less than 4 inches (10 centimetres) from any electrical supply cable. The plug used at the point of connection to the receiver must make good contact with the aerial input socket. If your receiver is fitted with separate sockets for an FM (VHF) aerial, consult the instruction book regarding the connection of an external aerial. In the absence of any specific information, the trial and error method must be used.

### **Various types of aerial**

Not everyone possesses facilities for the erection of an "ideal" aerial. So we have chosen a number of types which will give the best results under various conditions.

#### **The folded dipole** (*see fig. 1*)

This type is best suited to "beamed" transmissions, which most short-wave stations employ. The folded dipole has directional sensitivity, that is to say it must be erected to face the direction from where the signal comes. By adhering to the correct dimensions when building the aerial, this type will assume higher sensitivity for a given waveband. As you can see from the sketch, a twin lead-in runs from the central insulator of the aerial to the receiver. The two feeds are connected respectively to the aerial and earth sockets of the receiver. There is no fixed length for this lead-in. Construction details of the aerial itself (the horizontal part) are given on page 5.

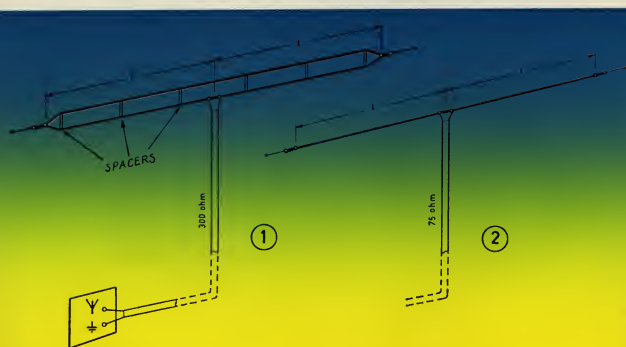
For simplicity, we recommend that the folded dipole and the twin lead-in be made from one length of cable. The distance between the horizontal wires should not be more than 4 inches (10 centimetres). In the case of the lead-in, this distance is more critical and depends to some extent upon the gauge of wire used. In the case of receivers having a 300 ohm input, the distance between the parallel feeds of the (vertical) lead-in should be six to ten times the diameter of the wire used.

In both the folded dipole and the lead-in, the wires should be spaced by insulators as shown in fig. 1. Strips of plastic material are quite suitable for the purpose and these should be provided with holes for the wires to pass through. Spacers can also be made in a simple way from short pieces of good quality plastic garden hose. It is quite easy to make holes in this for the wires.

If you should happen to have any 300 ohm twin cable, as used with TV, this can be used for the dipole. However, this demands some skill in making the connections at the ends and in splitting the lower feed in the centre for the insertion of the lead-in. Similarly, 300 ohm twin cable may be used to make the lead-in itself, whilst the dipole is made from other cable with spacing insulators.

We have already mentioned directional sensitivity. For the best reception of shortwave broadcasts from Radio Nederland, your aerial should be erected as follows:

<i>Country and location of receiver</i>	<i>Direction of the aerial parallel to</i>
<b>Africa</b> Cairo	Northeast-Southwest
Johannesburg	} East-West
Capetown	
Tunis	
<b>Antilles</b> Willemstad	Northwest-Southeast
<b>Australia</b> Melbourne	} Northeast-Southwest
Sydney	
Perth	
<b>Asia</b> Bangkok	} Northeast-Southwest
Bombay	
Calcutta	
Jacarta	
Shanghai	
<b>Canada</b> Montreal	} Northwest-Southeast
Vancouver	
Winnipeg	
<b>Europe</b> London	North-South
Paris	Northwest-Southeast
Stockholm	Northwest-Southeast
Vienna	Northeast-Southwest
Madrid	East-West
<b>New Guinea</b> Hollandia	Northeast-Southwest
<b>New Zealand</b> Wellington	Northeast-Southwest
<b>U.S.A.</b> New York	} Northwest-Southeast
Kansas City	
San Francisco	





South America Paramaribo  
Santiago  
Lima  
Rio de Janeiro  
Buenos Aires

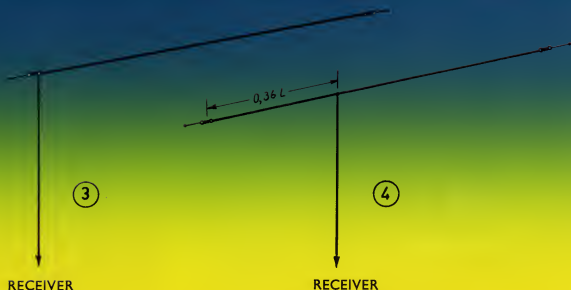
Northwest-Southeast

Now to the matter of the dipole aerial having a higher sensitivity for a given wavelength. The length of the aerial is, in fact, dependent upon the wavelength to which one wishes to tune. The following table shows the length which you should make your dipole aerial in order to obtain the best results on a given waveband. These dimensions must be accurately maintained.

<i>Frequency band (Mc/s)</i>	<i>Corresponding waveband (metres)</i>	<i>Length of each half of the dipole (the dimension "l" shown in figs. 1 &amp; 2)</i>
25	11	9 feet 2 inches (or 2,80 metres)
21	13	10 feet 11 inches (or 3,33 metres)
17	16	13 feet 2 inches (or 4,00 metres)
15	19	15 feet 4 inches (or 4,65 metres)
11	25	19 feet 11 inches (or 6,07 metres)
9	31	24 feet 3 inches (or 7,40 metres)
7	41	32 feet 6 inches (or 9,90 metres)
6	49	38 feet 9 inches (or 11,80 metres)

Should you have any difficulty in tuning your aerial to any particular wavelength, write to us and we will advise you further.

Note: when used for reception of wavebands other than that for which it has been constructed, the folded dipole will behave as a normal good quality aerial. Experiments may show that, under such circumstances, better results are obtainable when *both* lead-in wires are connected to the aerial input socket of the receiver.



### **The single dipole** (*see fig. 2*)

Like the folded dipole, this type of aerial also displays directional sensitivity and is intended for reception on one waveband. The results obtained on a normal receiver are, however, less favourable than with the folded dipole. If your receiver has an aerial input impedance of only 75 ohms, better results will be obtained by the use of a 75 ohm lead-in. Even when using ordinary household-type twin electric flex, the single dipole works better than any of the types described below.

The dimensions and erection details are the same for the single dipole as for the folded type.

**Note:** The use of dipole aerials at sea is of very little value in view of the constant changes of direction of vessels.

### **The "L" aerial** (*see fig. 3*)

This type is known throughout the world of radio. Variations of it are the "T" aerial and the "Windom" aerial. All these are omni-directional and their construction is relatively simple. We would advise you to restrict the total length of the aerial to about 45 feet (15 metres). To obtain the best results, the horizontal part should be at least 20 feet (6.50 metres) long. The (vertical) lead-in should be connected directly to the aerial socket on the receiver. Should it prove necessary to exceed the recommended length, the aerial may be "shortened" electrically by inserting a small condenser (200 to 400 pF) in the lead-in.

The question of an aerial filter must also be mentioned. This is a matching device that will give maximum results of your "L" aerial at a low cost. We shall be pleased to advise you personally on this point if you will write to us.

### **The "Windom" aerial** (*see fig. 4*)

This is a special type of aerial, the properties of which actually lie between those of the dipole and the "L" aerials. Here, too, the length of the horizontal section is equal to half the wavelength, and the vertical wire should be connected to it at a spot 0.36 of the length from either end. In this way the connecting point on a horizontal aerial stretch of 52 feet 5 inches (16 metres) is located at 18 feet 9 inches (5.7 metres) from either one of the extremities. In that case the aerial has its greatest sensitivity in the 31 and 16 metre bands. Consequently, the "Windom" aerial is a multi-band aerial. However, it has no or hardly any directional sensitivity at all.

### **The Rod aerial** (*see fig. 5*)

In crowded towns it is often impossible to erect any of the aerials described so far. In such cases, one must be satisfied with an indoor, frame-aerial or rod type aerial. Indoor and frame types are virtually useless for shortwave reception, however the rod type does provide a solution.

It should be erected outside a high window. The length of the rod should be about 9 feet (3 metres), but that of the lead-in must be restricted to a minimum. The rod aerial is better purchased complete from your local radio dealer. When making your choice, make certain that the insulator is of good quality (ceramic or glass is better than plastic). The better types of rod aerial have a knob or cap at the top which limits the effect of "atmospherics" on reception.

## Some general hints

### Lightning protection

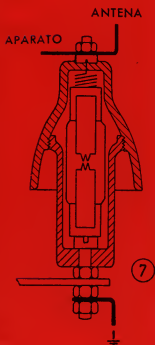
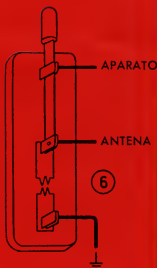
We are frequently asked to suggest a method of protecting receivers from damage by lightning, should the aerial be struck. The best method of doing this is, of course, to isolate the receiver from the aerial and connect the latter directly to earth, for instance by means of a switch. Such a switch is shown in fig. 6. In case of a storm it is only necessary to throw the switch arm from the upper contact to the lower one. There are also proprietary lightning safety devices on sale. These usually consist of a gas-filled cartridge with a connection for the aerial at one end and to earth at the other. A sectioned drawing of such a device is shown in fig. 7.

In the event of high tension reaching the aerial, which would be dangerous for the receiver, the cartridge will act as a fuse, isolating the receiver and allowing the excess current to pass safely to earth. An automobile spark plug may also be used for this purpose, but only as a temporary measure. Connect the aerial and lead-in to the receiver to the central electrode of the plug and connect the "body" of the plug to earth. The excess tension will then jump across the gap and go to earth. It must be repeated that this should only be used as an emergency measure.

When using a dipole aerial, that is one with a twin lead-in, it is necessary to isolate both leads against lightning damage. This can be achieved by the use of two switches (as shown in fig. 6) or by two cartridges of the type shown in fig. 7. The *earth* connections of the two switches or cartridges may be joined and a single wire then taken to earth.

### The earth lead

Generally speaking, a good "earth" can be obtained by the use of a metal rod several feet long driven into the ground, or by a metal plate of any shape buried about three feet in the earth. Both must be connected by means of a single wire, preferably of a non-corrosive type, to the receiver or other contact point destined for connection to earth. A metal water supply pipe makes an excellent earth. Part of the pipe should be cleaned with emery-paper or scraped with a knife, and the earth wire attached to that spot by means of a metal clip.



### *Converting wavelengths into frequencies*

It has come to our notice that many of our listeners have been experiencing difficulty in converting wavelengths into frequencies. Although both wavelength and frequency are announced in our programmes, this is not surprising in view of the differences of definition of frequency in various countries. In Europe, it is the practice to express frequencies in terms of kilo-Hertz (kHz) or mega-Hertz (MHz), whilst in other parts of the world the terms megacycles (Mc/s) or kilocycles (kc/s) per second are used. It is of value to know that:

$$1 \text{ MHz} = 1 \text{ Mc/s} = 1,000 \text{ kHz} = 1,000 \text{ kc/s.}$$

The formula for conversion is as follows:

$$\text{the frequency (kHz or kc/s)} \times \text{wavelength (in metres)} = 300,000$$

Example: a wavelength of 25 metres is equal to a frequency of

$$\frac{300,000}{25} \text{ kHz} = 12,000 \text{ kHz} = 12 \text{ MHz.}$$

In conclusion, here are several points which may well be of importance.

- In certain cases, television aerials or those erected for the reception of FM (VHF) programmes may give good results on the shortwave band. This is, however, very much dependent upon local conditions.
- External interference experienced with aerials having a single lead-in can be reduced by the use of a co-axial cable for the lead-in. The centre conductor is connected to the input of the receiver and the shield to earth. When purchasing co-axial cable for this purpose, make sure that it possesses the lowest possible capacity per foot and also keep the length to a minimum.
- Interference from the mains supply, such as that caused by fluorescent lamps, washing machines and other electric apparatus, can best be reduced by the use of so-called "interference suppressors" which are connected directly to the source of the interference. Your radio dealer will be pleased to advise you further in this matter.

Our Technical Department has prepared this booklet for you with the aim of assisting you in the acquisition of the most desirable types of aerial for your purpose, and the erection thereof. We hope that you will be able to profit from the advice given and we shall always be pleased to hear the result of your efforts. Your experiences and findings may well be of interest and importance to other listeners.

**Note:** 7372 This is the code number of an aerial marketed by Philips in a number of countries. It is an "L" aerial meeting all requirements and, in addition, for sale at the lowest price possible.

**Radio Nederland - P.O. Box 222 - Hilversum**

October 27, 1961

JA/TG

Mr. Edwin Burrows  
Director for Radio  
Station WUOM  
University of Michigan  
A n n A r b o r  
Michigan U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Burrows,

I had a meeting with the Head of our News Service, Dr. Max Snijders. We discussed some points relevant to the European Review project.


In order to organize the "stand-by" programs (a matter more intricate than our originally thought) we would like to know what programs could not be used by your organization, owing to bad reception, etc. There might be a possibility then, to use this material, or part of it, for "stand-by" programs. Would it be possible for you to let us know, regularly, the dates you were able to pick up our programs directly? If this is of any help to you we can provide you with printed forms.

Two "stand-by" programs will reach you in the course of next week, two more somewhat later. These programs will have an alphabetical indication (first program: A, second program B etc.) The only thing you have to do is to let us know: "Bad reception, used stand-by program A", etc.

You will understand that this knowledge is necessary in order to see whether stand-by programs are dated, how many new programs you need, etc.

If there is anything elsd you want to know (or to have) please let me know.

Cordially,  
RADIO NEDERLAND WERELDOMROEP

  
J.W. Acda  
Head Central Programme Service



## A D D R E S S

by

Mr. L.F. Tijmstra, Director-General of Radio Nederland, at the opening of the new studio-building on October 11th, 1961.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and also our listeners and friends all over the world;

The inauguration of this new studio-building is at once the conclusion of a period of activity, and the beginning of a new chapter. The pioneer period in which we worked in converted garages and in attics has come to an end. We have entered the phase of ultra-modern studios and office premises which breathe efficiency.

To those who may be inclined to idealize the snug old days, and to envelop them in a haze of romantic nostalgia, I would say: the entire world of radio is being more and more rationalized. But there will always remain scope and opportunity for inventiveness. This goes especially for the international short-wave station, which one may rightly call "the last home of mystery and imagination". Just how strongly this applies in our own case will become plain to you presently, when I sketch a completely new field of activity which Radio Nederland enters upon today.

So as far as that goes we can remain ourselves. And "mystery" was in at the birth of Radio Nederland, which - mirabile dictu - took place in a girls' boarding-school. Honni soit qui mal y pense.

There were only a handful of people at the start, but today our family numbers two hundred and thirty.

In the beginning our voice was directed primarily to our own compatriots in the various parts of the world, but very soon our task took on its international aspect. We started broadcasting in Indonesian on May 1st 1946, and the English Section was set up in February of the following year. Then came the Spanish, Afrikaans and Arabic Sections.

Since our new transmitters were put into operation we have been able to air two different programmes simultaneously; one in Dutch and the other in one of the five foreign languages used on our direct transmissions. This year, for

instance, we shall be on the air for 9.600 hours or 27 operational hours per day, of which a little more than half are for Dutchmen abroad and the inhabitants of the overseas parts of the Netherlands Kingdom, and a little less than half for the foreign countries in which we want to make our country better known, and to foster goodwill.

Our compatriots with whom we maintain contact in this way belong to the most heterogeneous population groups. There are those living in the overseas parts of the realm; those serving in the Royal Netherlands Navy and with the Merchant Fleet; Dutch immigrants in other countries; missionaries and specialists working in the emergent countries. Their interests are also widely divergent, but they are all eager for news from the mother country. Often, too, they are in need of encouragement, sometimes of advice and help. In this connection we think in the first place of spiritual aid, and guidance for our emigrants. We ourselves knew all too well during the last war what radio can mean.

In those dark days of the war there was a very strong need of encouragement. And this was given through the good offices of the B.B.C. Thanks to the hospitality of this organization transmissions in Dutch to Dutchmen all over the world were made possible. And as a true Mother of Her people, the then Queen Wilhelmina realized the tremendous moral support Her words could give to millions of them. Thus it was twenty years ago....

(FLASH FROM RADIO BROADCAST QUEEN WILHELMINA)

In this way, Your Majesty, we derived strength from Queen Wilhelmina's words.

But even today there are sometimes people of our nation in difficulty, or even in danger, who need help.... perhaps through the medium of radio. For instance on January 25th last we were informed by the Foreign Ministry that Your Majesty's embassy in Leopoldville could not establish contact with Dutch nationals in the Congo, who were known to be in danger. We were asked to broadcast an evacuation instruction to these people, and interrupted our programme to do so....

(FLASH EVACUATION INSTRUCTION)

Later we were able to read in the press that our broadcast message had had immediate effect. The Netherlanders in the area were all evacuated as soon as the warning was received.

Other reactions from the Congo tell us that, in precarious situations like this, our news bulletins - and more especially the international news items - are as important, if not more so, than food and drink to people living in far-off places. Here is an example from a letter written from Stanleyville by Father van Dongen. I quote:

"There were days when we were only able to follow the situation here through the news from the home-country. Our heartfelt thanks, Radio Nederland. Your services are priceless!"

And there are numerous letters from listeners in such threatened areas which speak the same language.

But happily it is not always under such dramatic circumstances that our Dutch listeners all over the world listen to our voice. Very often it is just the family-tie that is felt, the warm human feelings of those who are near in heart, but separated by oceans or continents. This call of the heart was answered by putting greetings programmes on the air. Some of these programmes reflect our aim of serving the ends of unity within the Kingdom....

(FLASH GREETINGS)

As you have heard, these programmes also reflect the polyglot character of our Kingdom.

But then, Radio Nederland itself has that characteristic. And this brings me to the International Service, which beams its transmissions to the outside world in five languages in its task of projecting the Netherlands abroad.

In the first place it tries to project something of Holland's spiritual store. Among the divers spiritual, religious and philosophical outlooks, the traditional urge for freedom in the Dutch has become, since the days of Spinoza and Erasmus, a tendency towards greater tolerance and humanitarian solidarity.

It was this spirit which inspired our English Section staff member Harry van Gelder when he covered the

opening of the Anne Frank House....

(FLASH ANNE FRANK HOUSE)

Life pursues its course and has its demands. After the war the most urgent demand as far as our country was concerned was for reconstruction; the reclamation of drowned polders; the rebuilding of shattered towns and industries. A new generation sought new possibilities for expansion, in science, in engineering, and in our ancient international field of commerce. We try to keep our foreign listeners acquainted with Dutch science and culture, but also with our economy. And directly connected with this is our aim to further Holland's foreign trade. Agrarian and industrial coverages form a very effective vehicle in this respect. Informative items such as these are passed on by the Spanish Section in the form of a series of sound-pictures entitled "Olanda Exporta". The series covers everything from agricultural machinery to plywood, from oil-refineries to mammoth tankers. A sound-picture of a shipyard, complete with the clang of hammers and the chatter of riveters gives the distant listener a complete idea of the job in hand.

(FLASH SHIPYARD)

Next to our direct transmissions we have a second "weapon", namely our transcription programmes. These programmes, consisting of music by Dutch composers, coverages, press -reviews, educational items, etc., etc., are recorded on tape or disc and sent abroad to be broadcast locally by hundreds of foreign radio stations.

Naturally in compiling the material we are required to adapt ourselves to the fields of interest and the mentalities of the peoples for whom the programmes are intended. But the great advantage of our Transcription Department is its tremendous flexibility. Last year we sent more than 28000 programmes, in 37 different languages, to 122 countries. Even more important than the number of programmes (28000), which includes some rather lengthy series, is the number of programme items which we send to foreign stations. This number was 2500 in 1960, a production of some 8 different programmes a day. Our strength will come to lie in greater



variety and spread, and in this connection we are thinking particularly of more transcription programmes for the territories under development. In this way we can make a modest contribution towards, say, the solution of their teaching problems. I am thinking, for instance, of a series of guest-lectures for the development areas, comprising courses in French and English with discussions between students from the areas concerned.

For more than a year now, our transcription work has been extended to include television-transcription for the T.V. station in Curacao. In close and amicable collaboration with the Netherlands Television Foundation (N.T.S.) and the Foundation for International Cultural Co-operation (STICUSA), we supply Telecuracao with selections from the Dutch News Journals and from various Dutch television programmes, sometimes also specially adapted coverages, and, finally, our own T.V. greetings programmes.

We are also supplying Venezuela with cuts from the T.V. News Journal, with narration in Spanish.

So the scope of our Transcription Department is very wide and varied.

Returning to the actual sound-transcription, special mention must be made of the pioneer work in the sphere of music which has been done by our Dr. Jos Wouters. His gramophone-record series with spoken text entitled "Five Centuries of Dutch Music" was recently praised in glowing terms by the Netherlands Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences, Dr. Cals.

The Director of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra, Mr. Heuwekemeyer, told the press some little time ago that, while in the United States, he had become aware of the fact that much of the popularity of his Orchestra was due to the publicity which Radio Nederland's programmes had given it.

But besides serious music we also devote a great deal of attention to the lighter vein. Works of this kind, by Dutch composers and played by Dutch musicians form another rewarding field for our Music and Transcription Departments. These programmes provide hundreds of foreign broadcasting-stations with moments of relaxation in their transmissions....

(FLASH LIGHT MUSIC)



With that I have tried to give you a condensed picture of the work we do from day to day in our direct transmissions and in our transcriptions. I come now to the new field of activity upon which Radio Nederland enters today, and to which I referred somewhat obscurely earlier on.

Actually this is what we might call our third weapon - though like the others it is a weapon of peace. This new weapon has been carefully forged and whetted during the past year, so that it could be presented as a symbolic gift on this festive day of the opening of our new building. We hope it will give even more purport to this new studio-complex.

As you may know, foreign stations include exceptionally important Radio Nederland transmissions, for instance coverages of major events, in their programmes. These so-called relays - direct re-transmission of our programmes by overseas stations - vastly extend our circle of listeners. So the reach and effect of our programmes are multiplied at one stroke and without any cost. The regrettable thing about these relays is that they are few and far between.

This set us thinking whether we could not, in some way, find a means of setting up a permanent relay service. By this means, and by interesting the home services of other countries, we would be able to permanently multiply our audiences. The question was, how could it be done? It was finally decided that the solution would lie in an international European actuality programme. By internationalizing the contents we hoped to be able to stimulate enough interest abroad. The strict objectivity of this programme - the basic principle of which must be to give the "news behind the news" - and the high standard of its analytical reports, would have to form the hallmark of this radio-journalistic product. Then scouts had to be sent out to reconnoitre; to investigate and stimulate the "market". The Propagation Department of our Engineering Service went to work with subtle ingenuity to solve the problems of obtaining the best possible direct transmission conditions. And all this, as you will understand, had to be done behind the scenes.

Now that the toil of months has been crowned with

success and the veil of secrecy can today be lifted, I should like for once to deviate from the general rule of not mentioning names. The devotion to duty of some of our staff justifies their names being publicly, and with honour, linked with our permanent relay service.

May I then first heartily thank the Head of our Central Programme Service, Mr. Acda, and the Head of our Spanish Section, Mr. De Mulder Bonello. It was these gentlemen who laid the contacts in North and South America, and who used the tapes they carried with them in their briefcases to stimulate interest for our plan.

On the home front Mr. Snijders, Head of our News Service, toiled at the journalistic and organizational task of producing a programme item with, for the time being, a frequency of twice a week and a duration of a quarter of an hour. An item which had to be of the very highest possible standard. In each programme four correspondents in various European capitals were to give their news and analysis of the news. The whole had to be linked together and its presentation hold high the reputation which Radio Nederland has established in programme-technique. This could only be done by coupling a high journalistic standard with radio-genic production in such a way that the listeners on the other side of the Atlantic would look forward eagerly to our programmes.

In this of course the International Service, headed by Mr. van Eijndhoven, has played an important role. Both he and Mr. Snijders, as well as their staffs, deserve praise and acknowledgement for their untiring efforts. Finally my sincere thanks to Mr. Vastenhoud, who routed all the propagation problems, as far as natural phenomena would allow him.

Perhaps the best proof of the success of our plan is the presence here today of Mr. William G. Harley, President of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, and of Señor Hector Manuel Romero, Director of Public Relations of Radiodifusoras Asociadas of Mexico, who have taken the trouble of flying over the ocean for this present occasion.

My heartfelt thanks, Mr. Harley and Mr. Romero, for your kindness to fly all the way to Holland to attend the

inauguration of this new relay-service. I understand you would like to say a few words on this occasion....

(MR.HARLEY, MR.ROMERO)

And so Your Majesty, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, we open today this new relay-service to the United States and Latin-America. Fifty stations of the NAEB throughout the United States will broadcast our European Review twice a week. Twice a week, too, 110 stations in 8 different Latin-American countries will relay this programme in Spanish. In Mexico and Venezuela, in Colombia, Peru and Argentina, and as well in Uruguay, Costa Rica and Nicaragua....

(FLASH EUROPEAN REVIEW - SPANISH)

And after this announcement comes Radio Nederland's European political review, backgrounding the latest events on this continent. And so, also, do we call the various stations in North America...

(FLASH EUROPEAN REVIEW - ENGLISH)

More than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million new listeners in Latin-America; more than 8 million new listeners in the United States have today joined our circle of friends. A qualitatively select group of listeners, moreover, in view of the educative level of the programmes broadcast by many of these stations.

Radio Nederland has today become the news-courier of Europe to 161 radio stations and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million new listeners in the western hemisphere.

Your Majesty, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, and listeners in all parts of the world, I thank you for your kind attention.

And to you, members of the staff of Radio Nederland, my warmest thanks for your unfailing devotion. I know I can count upon it always, and just as much so in this, our new building.